

Ex-Iranian official reportedly helping Bonn to free hostages

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) — A former Iranian deputy prime minister, sentenced in absentia in West Germany for drug smuggling, is acting as a middleman to help win the release of two West Germans kidnapped in Lebanon, a television station said Monday.

The RTL Plus television station said the Bonn government had told the Iranian, Sadegh Tabatabai, that if his efforts helped get the hostages freed, West Germany would strike his drug conviction from the books.

Mr. Tabatabai, 43, is related by marriage to Iran's Islamic Revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and is a former deputy prime minister in his regime.

In March 1983, a Duesseldorf court convicted Mr. Tabatabai of carrying 1.7 kilograms of raw opium into West Germany and sentenced him in absentia to three years imprisonment.

Mr. Tabatabai slipped out of the country on a night flight to

Tehran just hours before he was due to appear in court for the verdict.

Authorities said the opium was found in Mr. Tabatabai's suitcase when he disembarked in Duesseldorf from a flight that originated in Tehran. Iran said he was a "special envoy on a secret mission" and requested diplomatic immunity for Mr. Tabatabai.

The Duesseldorf court rejected a Bonn Foreign Ministry request that Mr. Tabatabai be deported to avoid a diplomatic row with Tehran.

RTL Plus, without citing sources, said Mr. Tabatabai was acting as a middleman between the Bonn government and the

Lebanese Shiite Muslim kidnappers of Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt, who were abducted in January.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman refused comment on the RTL report. The West German government has maintained a strict news blackout on the hostage affair and negotiations related to it.

The German-language RTL Plus is based in neighbouring Luxembourg and broadcasts by cable to West Germany.

The station also said the Bonn government was considering putting on trial Mohammad Ali Hamadi, a Lebanese wanted in the United States in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a TWA plane to Beirut. A U.S. navy diver was killed during the hijacking.

Hamadi was arrested at Frankfurt Airport on Jan. 13 and his arrest precipitated the kidnappings of the two West Germans in Beirut.

RTL Plus said the Bonn gov-

ernment would likely try Hamadi on the explosives charge for which he was arrested, as well as for alleged participation in the TWA hijacking.

The United States requested Hamadi's extradition in late January.

Bonn officials initially said Hamadi would be quickly extradited to the United States. But the process stalled after the two West Germans were kidnapped later in January in retaliation for his arrest.

West Germany later also arrested Hamadi's brother on suspicion of involvement in the abduction of the two West Germans.

Previous published reports in West Germany have said Hamadi would likely go on trial here instead of being extradited because officials feared handing him over to the United States would prompt the kidnappers to kill the hostages.

The government has refused comment.

Qadhafi: Libya sold arms to Nicaragua

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — Libya has supplied money and arms to Nicaragua and is considering seeking an alliance with the Soviet Union against the United States, Qadhafi leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi was quoted as saying in Monday's El Nacional newspaper.

In an April 28 interview in Tripoli with Venezuelan journalist Alfredo Pena, Col. Qadhafi blamed what he called the "stupid policy" of President Ronald Reagan's administration for pushing Nicaragua to the left.

"The (Sandinista) government is already Marxist. And that is the fault of the United States of America for pushing Nicaragua to adopt this way," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

"If they (U.S. officials) would leave Nicaragua to follow its own path, without interferences, that country would arrive at Janahiriyyah (Qadhafi's doctrine of popular socialism), a system really not aligned with any bloc," he added in the interview.

Asked if Libya had provided Nicaragua with arms and funds, Col. Qadhafi replied, "yes, of course." He did not elaborate.

He also said he no longer believed in the Non-Aligned Movement and warned that his country could look to a military alliance with the Soviet Union to protect itself against the Reagan administration's "goal of colonising the entire Arab world... and Malta, Cyprus, African and Asian countries."

"Non-alignment no longer makes sense. The world is divided into two sides: Imperialism and anti-imperialism," Col. Qadhafi said. "We are the target of military aggression of one of the superpowers (the U.S.). Faced with these alliances, we feel forced to seek allies ourselves."

Col. Qadhafi also denied his country was involved in international terrorism, which he blamed on Palestinians. He said the United States "has no evidence" when it accuses him of being the mastermind behind terrorist acts all over the world.

"Others have carried out these acts. It was the Palestinians. The Palestinians are free to fight in their own way against the Zionists," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

Instead of putting a stop to terrorism, the Reagan administration claims, the U.S. raid on Libya last year has "duplicated acts of vengeance," he said.

Col. Qadhafi also said he was unhappy with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) policy because the cartel hasn't gone far enough in limiting production to raise oil prices.

"I am not satisfied with its policy. We should stop exports and lower production even more... it is necessary to preserve our oil and sell it at a higher price," he said.

Israeli police detain journalist for speaking with young soldier

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli police detained the correspondent of the Times of London newspaper, Ian Murray, for three hours Tuesday after he interviewed a soldier.

Murray said a police sergeant in uniform picked him up in a cafe near Jerusalem's central station and took him to police headquarters, where he was told soldiers were not allowed to speak to the press.

"I was very surprised to be stopped in the middle of a very innocent conversation which had nothing to do with Israeli security," Murray told Reuters.

"I was talking to a young Israeli who by nature of things is a soldier for the moment, but I was talking to him as a young Israeli and not as a soldier," he said.

The Foreign Press Association (FPA) in Israel protested im-

mediately to the government press office. The FPA said if the army did not want soldiers talking to reporters, it was a matter between the military authorities and soldiers — not cause for arresting journalists.

Government officials told the FPA police believed security matters were involved and they had every right to detain the British correspondent, an FPA spokesman said.

Murray said he had interviewed a broad spectrum of 20-year-old Israelis and Palestinians for an article marking next month's 20th anniversary of the 1967 Middle East war. Most 20-year-old Israelis are doing military service.

He said he was told by a military investigator called in by police that the soldier would face

serious disciplinary action.

"He told me he was a patriotic Israeli who would fight for Israel, that this was his country and he identified with it although his mother is Swedish and he is not classified as a Jew," Murray said.

"He was telling me this sort of thing and suddenly finds himself arrested for doing something undermining Israeli security. This strikes me as astonishing."

Murray said he did not know how or why he had been singled out for interviewing a soldier.

Military censors routinely tap the telephones of foreign reporters and news agencies.

Foreign journalists often talk with Israeli troops in the course of their duties and this was the first case in recent memory of a reporter being detained for interviewing a soldier.

Israelis reopen embassy building in Warsaw

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — Israeli officials on Tuesday officially reopened their former embassy building in Warsaw, which had been closed to the public for almost 20 years after Poland broke relations with Israel following the 1967 Mideast war.

Israeli diplomats have been working in Warsaw since last September following an agreement between Poland and Israel to set up interest sections in each other's capitals, the lowest level of diplomatic relations.

The official reopening of the Israeli embassy building had been delayed until workers could install security devices and renovate the premises.

The building had housed the Israeli embassy from 1948 until it was closed after the 1967 Middle East war when Poland joined other Soviet-Bloc countries — except Romania — in breaking diplomatic relations with Israel.

Demjanjuk's lawyer criticises prosecution

TEL AVIV (AP) — The defence in the war crimes trial of John Demjanjuk accused a prosecution witness Tuesday of using "special Hollywood effects" to back her testimony that a photograph of the defendant appears on a Nazi identity card.

Defence Attorney Mark O'Connor was referring to a video which superimposed the picture onto images of Demjanjuk taken in 1980 at Israel's maximum security Ayalon Prison.

Patricia Smith, a physical anthropologist from London, made the video to show similarities between Demjanjuk's skull, nose, forehead and other features and that of Nazi guard pictured on the so-called Trawniki card.

"The probability that there could be two individuals with so many similarities is for all intents and purposes zero," she said.

She is the fifth witness to testify that the identity card proves Demjanjuk was trained to be a Nazi guard at Trawniki, a training centre for prisoners-of-war in Nazi-occupied Poland.

In a lengthy objection Tuesday, Mr. O'Connor called on the court to disqualify the video, claiming it was produced by "trick montage." Allowing it into evidence, he said, amounted to "setting up the court as a movie critic."

Evren postpones U.S. visit

ANKARA (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren, his country angered over proposed cuts in American aid, has postponed a planned visit to the United States, the Foreign Ministry has said.

A statement said Ankara had suggested to Washington that the trip, originally scheduled for May 26-29, should now take place in August.

Gen. Evren had replied to a formal invitation from President Reagan saying that current domestic issues, including proposed constitutional amendments, would not permit him to leave the country.

Ankara has been increasingly disturbed by proposals in the U.S. Congress to cut aid to Turkey next year from \$913 to \$309 million.

OIC plans conference on terrorism

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — The 46-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) is moving ahead with preparations for a conference on international terrorism next month, an OIC official has reported.

The official of the Jeddah-based OIC said 35 experts from several countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, will take part.

The conference will discuss the terrorism phenomenon including defining terrorism, individual, group and state terrorism and its causes, said the official. He spoke on condition he was not named.

The discussions would also include terrorism and international

law and responses to terrorism, he said.

Prof. Cecil Olmstead, chairman of the Executive Council of the International Law Association of the United States, and Nikolai A. Ushakov, former member of the International Law Commission in the Soviet Union, are among experts who have said they will attend.

Mr. Abdullah Omar Naseef, secretary-general of the Muslim World League; Adnan Omran, assistant secretary-general of the Arab League; Hisham Kahale, director at Syria's Foreign Affairs Ministry; Ahmad Khalifa, an Egyptian member of the U.N. Commission on Crime Prevention and Con-

trol; Indian Judge P.N. Bhagwati; and Pakistani Judge Javed Iqbal were also expected to attend.

The heads of Islamic states expressed grave concern over the increase in international terrorism when they met in Kuwait in January.

The Islamic Summit adopted resolutions moved by Kuwait and Syria that called for steps to differentiate between "criminal acts committed by individuals, groups or states and the legitimate national struggle of people against colonialism and oppression" and convening a U.N. sponsored conference to examine terrorism.

Iran foils hijack attempt

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Security guards foiled the hijacking of an Iranian jetliner by "agents of war and terrorism" and Zionist mercenaries, Tehran Radio reported Tuesday.

The radio, monitored in Nicosia, said the Iran Air plane was on a flight from the southern city of Shiraz to the capital Tehran Monday evening when the hijack attempt took place.

It said the would-be hijackers were arrested and none of the passengers or crew were hurt.

It did not say how many persons were involved in the attempted hijacking. It said they were trying to undermine Iranian victories in the 6-and-a-half year war with Iraq.

Earlier, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said a man "suffering from mental disorder" had tried to hijack the plane on Tuesday.

IRNA quoted an "informed source" as ruling out political motives for the attempted hijacking. It gave no further details.

Court increases sentence on Italian ship hijacker

GENOA, Italy (R) — An Italian appeal court has sentenced a Lebanese youth to 17 years in jail for his part in the 1985 hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship, increasing his original sentence by nine months, court officials said.

They said the juvenile appeal court accepted a prosecution demand that Bassam Ali Ashker, now 18, already found guilty of hijacking, illegal possession of weapons and complicity in the killing of U.S. passenger should

be sentenced for belonging to an armed band.

Last July a Genoa court found 11 other men guilty of involvement in the hijacking, including Palestine Liberation Front leader Abu Abbas who was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment.

The hijackers have said their original aim was to carry out a suicide attack in the Israeli port of Ashdod but they were discovered hiding aboard the ship half-way through the voyage.

Khashoggi's home raided in search for Marcos arts

MANILA (R) — French police last week raided the Cannes home of Arab millionaire Adnan Khashoggi in a fruitless search for art treasures from former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos's collection, an official said here Tuesday.

Mary Concepcion Bautista, a member of an official commission seeking to recover Marcos's

alleged wealth from hideouts around the world, said police raided Mr. Khashoggi's apartment on April 30 at the request of the Philippine government.

Bautista, a member of the Philippine Commission on Good Government, told Reuters the raiders found no paintings but a "walk-in safe which will be opened later."

Vanuatu warns against meddling with Libyan links

PORT VILA (R) — Vanuatu said Tuesday that any attempt to raise the question of its links with Libya at the South Pacific Forum meeting later this month would signal the end of the 13-member regional grouping.

Prime Minister Walter Lini said in a statement that Australia and New Zealand were trying to use Vanuatu's diplomatic and trade ties with Tripoli to isolate and destabilise the island state.

The South Pacific Forum summit meeting during the last week of this month had no mandate to discuss domestic policies of member states, including Vanuatu's Libyan connection, Mr. Lini said.

"If it was allowed to happen then it would signal the end of the forum itself," said Mr. Lini, who is recovering from a crippling stroke suffered earlier this year.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange

hastily arranged a meeting last week after expressing concern over Libya's efforts to woo Vanuatu through financial and other assistance.

Australian officials said the Libya issue was expected to be raised at the forum meeting as it affected the security of the whole region, which has long remained under the Western umbrella.

Mr. Lini said his government rejected attempts to force his small country to follow the Western line.

"Vanuatu will continue to maintain a non-aligned and independent foreign policy in the South Pacific," he added.

He said Vanuatu, a former British-French territory known as the New Hebrides, was also committed to help "colonised people in the South Pacific to regain their freedom and independence" but would not support revolution.

France chides Australia over Libyan accusation

PEKING (R) — French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond chided his Australian counterpart Tuesday over accusations that French policy in the South Pacific allowed Libya to boost its influence in the region.

Replying to questions at a news conference, Mr. Raimond said comments by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden were "not a good preparation for a useful conversation" between them.

Mr. Raimond said he would be glad to see Mr. Hayden in Paris when he is there shortly for a meeting of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation

and Development) but not if the Australians maintained preconditions for talks.

Mr. Hayden said last week Libya was able to meddle in the affairs of Pacific territories because France's decolonisation and nuclear testing policies stirred opposition in the region.

Mr. Raimond said France followed a clear policy in the Pacific of boosting economic aid, conducting underground nuclear tests judged by experts to be environmentally harmless, and promising a July referendum on independence in New Caledonia.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

5:30 Koran
5:45 Review of programmes
5:55 Africa in Wonderland
6:00 Arabic series
6:15 Arabic programme
6:30 Arabic play
6:45 Religious programme
6:55 Arabic series
7:05 Religious programme
7:20 Ramadan competition
7:30 News in Arabic
7:45 Arabic series
7:55 Arabic programme
8:05 News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

8:05 French programme
8:15 News in French
8:30 French programme
8:45 News in Hebrew
8:55 News in Arabic
9:05 Islamic jurisprudence
9:15 Search of the Trojan War
9:25 News in English
9:35 The Bastard

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PROGRAMME ONE

7:30 Light Music
7:45 News
8:00 Morning Show
8:15 News Summary
8:30 Morning Show Contd.
8:45 Men from the Ministry
8:55 Songs from Movies
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Jordan committed to principles of Feb. 11 accord, Masri says

AMMAN — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri has expressed the view that both Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) remain committed to the principles of the 1985 Feb. 11 accord signed by the two sides in Amman despite the PLO's recent abrogation of the accord.

He said that Jordan is committed to the accord's principles, which are: restoration of the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland, holding an international Middle East peace conference, a confederal state, and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian state.

"If the PLO and Jordan remain committed to these principles and objectives, I do not believe there will be any obstacles in the peace process," Mr. Masri stated in an interview conducted late last month with the London-based Arabic language magazine, Al Tadamun.

"I am convinced that the Palestinian leadership is also committed to peace, like Jordan, and for this reason, I do not believe that the PLO's abrogation of the Feb. 11 accord will affect both sides' efforts, or those of other Arab parties, towards convening the proposed conference," the foreign minister told his interviewer, Khaled Mahadin, Al Tadamun's chief correspondent in Amman.

Mr. Masri said both sides seem to be taking pains not to consider the abrogation move as reason for relations between the two sides to deteriorate. The two sides favour maintaining dialogue, he said.

He said that he believed both sides should meet and coordinate their positions because this is an essential factor for arriving at a settlement, whether the international conference is held or not, or whether it achieves any success or not.

Mr. Masri said that there are primarily two parties to the international conference, the Arabs and the Israelis. In addition, he said, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council must all be present to take part in the negotiation process.

The United States and Israel continue to maintain that the Palestinians must not be allowed to attend as an independent delegation, Mr. Masri charged. In addition, Israel refuses the idea of an independent Palestinian state, Mr. Masri said.

"Israel cannot impose any terms on the Arabs and, likewise, I cannot impose on Israel any terms which will make it refuse to attend the conference."

U.S. opposition

Asked about the United States' position on the international conference, Mr. Masri said: "Ever since the start of the Reagan presidency in the United States, Washington has been refusing the idea of the international conference."

In 1984, Mr. Masri related,



Taher Al Masri

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar sent queries to the members of the Security Council, and all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, about their views on an international conference. The United States rejected the idea.

Afterwards, Mr. Masri continued the U.N. secretary general's efforts stalled due to U.S. opposition. Gradually, however, the U.S. stand began to change.

"This change came about thanks to the efforts of His Majesty King Hussein on the international scene, in the United States."

The 1985 Feb. 11 accord signed by Jordan and the PLO in Amman opened up new avenues for a settlement, he explained. Then, the U.S. administration reconsidered its previous rejection of the idea of an international conference.

U.S. officials began proposing ideas for a conference, but maintained their position on the need for direct talks between the Arabs and the Israelis, because the U.S. had sought to keep the Soviet Union out of the Middle East area, Mr. Masri argued.

"In our view the U.S. has sought to have an American solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Following a visit to Washington by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the U.S. began to signal its acceptance of an international conference. These signals, Mr. Masri commented, were picked up by Jordan in talks Mr. Rifai held with U.S. officials, and with members of the Security Council.

"Washington began to change its slogan from holding direct negotiations to holding bilateral talks," he said. "But, according to Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the progress achieved from the visit was not enough to enable the conference to convene and so we are awaiting further developments."

What is more important is the fact that the subject of the conference has become an issue for regional and international blocs which see in it a real chance for promoting the cause of peace in the Middle East, the foreign minister said. Jordan is not alone in the arena seeking to convene a

conference, an objective which is now sought by the Non-Aligned Movement and the European Economic Community."

"As I said before, if the first session of the proposed conference does not take place during 1987, I cannot predict when it will be held in the future," Mr. Masri added. "This year offers a good chance for holding the conference and I believe subsequent developments in Israel and the United States, and also in the Palestinian and Arab side, could change the situation. I do not want to appear pessimistic but the circumstances available at present offer a better chance for holding the conference."

Not a panacea

The minister said: "There is much talk now about the convening of the international conference. Some people see the conference as a panacea for all the ills and problems now plaguing the Middle East region, especially the Palestine problem."

"In my view, it is easy to convene such a conference. The difficulty lies with the negotiations and the deliberations themselves. The Arabs and the Israelis are deeply divided in views and interests; the negotiations will be long and hard and could falter at any time. All that I can say is that Jordan has the intention of pursuing a genuine solution in the conference, until we achieve a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights to their homeland. No Arab official can paint a bright image of the negotiations inside the conference hall and no one should expect speedy results."

The delegates from Jordanian universities, the Ministries of Agriculture and Health, and the private sector's dairy farms, said that measures should be introduced whereby imports of lean meat and dairy products should be drastically curtailed, and that local dairy farms should be supported and encouraged.

The participants called for the establishment of cooperatives among stock breeders to increase their productive capacity.

They called for the establishment of a department for the dairy industry in Jordan, considering its importance as a source of food supply for the

country.

The symposium participants said that the specifications and regulations governing the processing of dairy products should be reviewed to give the industry a greater incentive to produce and market products.

They said that sheep and cattle farms ought to be provided with sufficient water supplies and veterinary services to facilitate their work. They also called on dairy farmers to double their efforts to improve the quality of milk, and its products, to ensure enhanced profits.

The participants called on the authorities to provide public information on the storage and consumption of dairy products.

They also called for the implementation of a regional programme for combating diseases affecting farm animals, especially Malta Fever, so that different countries of the region can cooperate in stemming the disease.

Asked about alternatives in case the conference was not held, Mr. Masri said: "The other alternative in my view would be joint Arab action. Had there been such action, the Palestinians would not have had to wait for so long to regain their rights, and Arab lands would not have remained under Israeli occupation for 20 years."

"The Arabs should seek alternatives if the conference fails to convene or should it fail to achieve results. One of these alternatives should be strengthening the Palestinian-Jordanian relations."

Referring to the prospect of an Arab summit meeting, Mr. Masri said: "We have been talking about such a summit for the past three years, but I believe that the idea of a summit has been postponed indefinitely."

He disclosed that King Hussein has received invitations to visit the United States and the Soviet Union, but no date has been fixed for either one. "The King," Mr. Masri said, "would be keen to respond to the Soviet invitation as early as possible."



SPRING FESTIVITIES: Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Tuesday attended the Annual Spring Festival organised by the Abilleh School for Girls in Amman. The festival, held at the Royal Cultural Centre, included folklore performances, national songs and dancing, in which the students took part. The festival was attended by Anglican Bishop Elia Khouri and an audience of invited guests (Petra photo)

Dairy symposium urges support of local produce

AMMAN (Petra) — A one day symposium on the dairy industry in Jordan ended at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture with the participants calling for, among other things, measures to support local dairy products and a reduction of imports of similar products.

The delegates from Jordanian universities, the Ministries of Agriculture and Health, and the private sector's dairy farms, said that measures should be introduced whereby imports of lean meat and dairy products should be drastically curtailed, and that local dairy farms should be supported and encouraged.

The participants called for the establishment of cooperatives among stock breeders to increase their productive capacity.

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Lexi Haddadin sings of love at RSS on May 7

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One of the highlights of the Royal Theatre Company's most recent production, "Lexi Haddadin singing 'Roses of Piccadilly'." Set in its proper context of the First World War, Mrs. Haddadin gave the old and much loved British song renewed and powerful meaning that deeply moved the audience.

Although "Roses of Piccadilly" will not be part of her repertoire, Mrs. Haddadin's beautifully clear voice can be enjoyed again this Thursday, May 7th, at the Royal Cultural Centre, when, along with Edie Balbeisi, Vanessa Batrouni, Colin Garland and Kay Mukhar, she will be giving a recital of songs and poetry.

The theme running through the concert will be one of love, a theme that flows naturally from Mrs. Haddadin's own selection of music. "I chose the songs I wanted to do and we discovered that they were all about the same thing. We then added a few more songs and the poetry to strengthen the idea," Mrs. Haddadin told the Jordan Times.

The music is selected mainly from various operas, including, "La Boheme," "Der Fledermaus," "The Old Maid and the Thief," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Norma" and others. As well as these classical pieces, there will be an arrangement of Greek folk songs, and some show tunes from such musicals as "Showboat" and "West Side

Story."

Singing with Mrs. Haddadin on some of the numbers is Edie Balbeisi, while the piano accompaniment will be provided by Vanessa Batrouni. Reading the poetry, which comes from diverse authors as Shakespeare, Rupert Brooke, Shelley, Khalil Gibran and Robert Herrick, will be Kay Mukhar and Colin Garland.

Since coming to Jordan, Mrs. Haddadin has given several recitals at the Haya Arts Centre with Edie Balbeisi. More recently, she has appeared in the Royal Theatre Company's productions of "Oliver!", "Annie," and in Gian Carlo Menotti's opera, "The Medium," in which she gave a powerful and memorable performance. This latest recital should add to the esteem and respect Mrs. Haddadin commands already as a musician and artist.

The concert can be heard in the main auditorium at the Royal Cultural Centre on Thursday May 7th, at 9 p.m. Tickets at JD 2 are available from the box office at the RCC. The recital is being sponsored by the Royal Theatre Company.

Crown Prince says report on education under review

TAFILEH (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan told a meeting of educators and heads of education departments, in Tafleeh, south Jordan that the Education Council in the Kingdom has completed a first reading of a general report on Jordan's new educational policy, prepared by a special committee.

The Crown Prince said that there will be meetings soon for groups of specialists from every governorate to discuss this report.

Prince Hassan said that his meeting in Tafleeh was part of a series of visits to different governorates, designed to make an assessment of education in Jordan, in preparation for a new comprehensive educational system in the country.

The greatest challenge facing Jordanian citizens today is building a modern country, in the every sense of that word, Prince Hassan said. He said that His Majesty King Hussein's concern is to develop the educational system of the country in order to provide Jordan with its education needs into the 21st century. This can be done through proper utilisation of the country's material and intellectual resources, for the

benefit of the new generation, Prince Hassan added.

The Crown Prince expressed his hope that the report, prepared by the committee, and the discussions that will follow, will help draw up a sound educational strategy for Jordan. Such strategy is needed now, he said, to link education with the needs of society, and to teach students practical skills for their whole life.

Prince Hassan called on educators to encourage dialogue among the various sectors of education in Jordan.

He also called on educators to give more attention to health and hygiene in schools, and the nutritional needs of children at different stages of development. He said that regular medical check-ups should be initiated and proper medical treatment offered to school children.

The Crown Prince announced

that a new teachers' college will be set up to prepare teachers to implement Jordan's new educational system and help the country achieve its developmental aspirations.

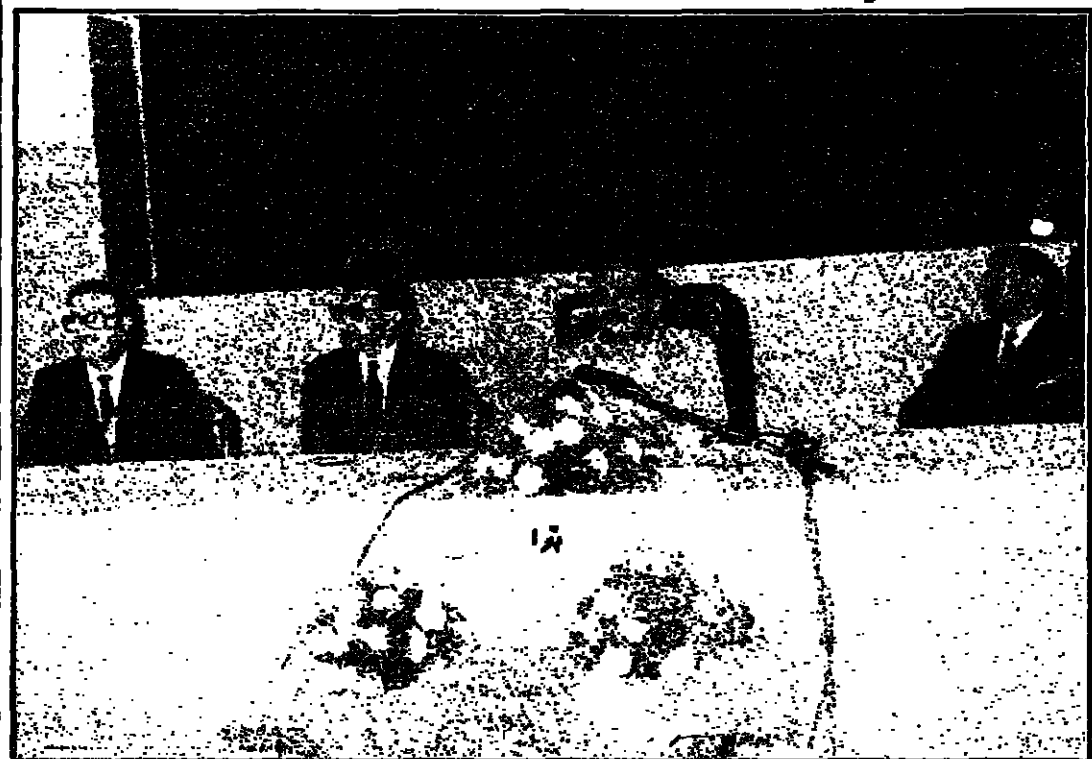
He called for rationalising investments in the private education sector and said efforts should be pooled for promoting the educational process.

Education Minister Thouqan Hindawi, who attended the meeting, said his ministry will maintain a policy to provide teachers with on-the-job training to help them improve their efforts.

At the outset of the meeting the acting Tafleeh governor made a speech in which he said that the governorate has 76 government schools, offering education to 13,000 students and employing 730 teachers.

Following the speeches, a general discussion took place during which Prince Hassan and Mr. Hindawi replied to questions from the public.

Prince Hassan had earlier toured a number of government schools, and attended classes, and also passed directives to staff on teaching.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chairs a meeting of educators in Tafleeh on Tuesday. The meeting was held to discuss the new education policy being drawn up by a special committee (Petra photo)

Sculptress to send work to Arab institute in Paris

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the occasion of the establishment of the Paris-based Arab World Institute, the Kingdom will donate to the organisation a granite sculpture designed and made by Jordanian sculptress, Mouna Saudi.

The four-metre high piece of art will be erected in the front courtyard of the centre, situated in the French capital's most vital cultural district, the Quartier Latin.

The sculpture will be presented sometime this autumn during a ceremony to be attended by various kings and presidents of Arab countries.

The artist studied sculpture in Paris and has held various exhibitions in international capitals. Her works rank high in the Arab World and world-wide art movements.

According to a press release, a committee for Jordan's contribution to the centre was formed under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The work of art was financed through contributions made by a number of Jordanian officials and dignitaries. Some of the main people who have contributed to the project are the Royal Court, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, businessman Sabieh Al Masri, chairman of the Arab Bank Board of Directors Abdul Majeed Shouman, and others.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mouna Saudi said she got the inspiration for the design for her piece of art from the Nabatean style of sculpture. "It is a world which links the past with the present."

The press release also said that the Arab World Institute President Paul Carton has sent a letter to Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri in which he expressed his institution's gratitude to Jordan's gift and to the project's patron, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Jordanian woman named to regional Citibank post

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian women and professional bankers alike have achieved another milestone this month, with the naming of Miss Ghada Dabbas as head of the Jordan, Syria and Iraq operations of Citibank, the leading American bank, and Citibank's simultaneous decision to staff its Amman office totally with Jordanian managers.

Miss Dabbas, a 12-year veteran with Citibank in Jordan, will be promoted from her current position as corporate bank head of Citibank for Jordan to assume the country corporate officer post as of June 7. She will replace Mr. Zubeir Soomro, a Pakistani national who has headed the Jordan office for four years, and who will be taking up a new post with the bank in Saudi Arabia.

"This appointment is a sign of the great confidence that Citibank has in the ability of our Jordanian managers," Mr. Soomro said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kilani invited to present conference paper

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of Press and Publication Department Mousa Kilani has received an invitation by the Centre for Middle Eastern Studies in London to contribute a paper on Jordan's regional relations and foreign policy. The Centre is sponsoring a conference on Jordan to be held in London on May 19, 1987. The conference is supervised by the University of London and is jointly convened by staff of the school, of the University of Jordan and of the University of Durham. The conference will also include sessions on Egyptian and Syrian foreign policy and economics.

Dudin holds talks with Red Cross

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Amman Mrs. Elisabeth Knecht met here Tuesday with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin. They discussed Israel's violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories.

Gen. Shaker meets with UNEF chief

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker met at the general army headquarters in Amman Tuesday with Lt. Gen. William Callaghan, commander of the United Nations Emergency Forces (UNEF) now on a visit to Jordan. The meeting was attended by the assistant army chief of staff for intelligence.

Central Bank head returns from Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, Hussein Al Qasem, returned to Amman from Baghdad Monday evening at the end of a visit during which he held talks with Mr. Hikmat Al Azzawi, governor of the Iraqi central bank, and other officials. The discussions, he said, dealt with financial relations between the central banks in the two countries. Mr. Qasem described the talks as fruitful. He was accompanied on the visit by two senior bank officials.

Greater Amman Council holds meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Greater Amman Council held its fifth meeting on Tuesday. At the meeting a number of issues were discussed, including: construction of new premises, the allocation of land in northern Amman, and the electrification of a number of roads. The meeting was held following the iftar dinner.

Amman mayor opens GUVS charity market

AMMAN (Petra) — Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Tuesday opened a charity market on Jabal Hussein organised by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS).

The market offers a variety of commodities at reasonable prices. The proceeds will benefit needy people, according to a GUVS spokesman. He said that the "one piaster a day charity project," set up by GUVS, is handling this market for the sake of raising money to finance the education and necessities for poor people. The project, begun in 1985, now offers financial assistance to 200 students at the Jordanian universities, the spokesman added.

Mail applications to be accepted for Mu'ta University

AMMAN (Petra) — Post offices around the Kingdom will begin receiving applications Saturday from students wishing to enroll at the military wing of Mu'ta University, according to Ministry of Communications Under Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif.

He said that the process will continue until Monday May 18 when no more applications will be accepted.

Post offices in Jordan have over the past years accepted applications to Jordanian universities and forwarded them for processing to the appropriate universities.

Mr. Ibn Tarif said that the process has been successful largely due to coordination of efforts between post offices and universities.

Jerash being considered for 'world heritage' list

By Ibrahim Noori
Reuter

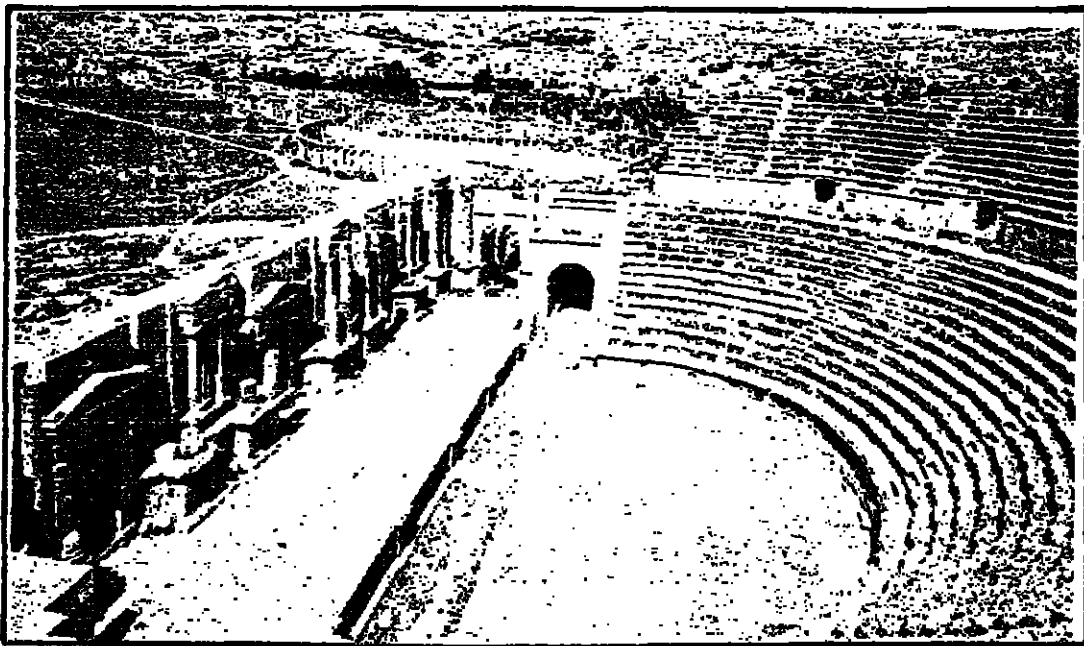
AMMAN — Jordan is seeking to have the impressive ruins of Jerash, an ancient Roman city and a mecca for tourists, added to the coveted world heritage list.

A listing would qualify the 2,300-year-old ruins for cash and expert help from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Jerash, 40 kilometres (25 miles) north of Amman, is one of 25 major archaeological sites in Jordan dating back up to 10,000 years.

The city enjoyed mixed fortunes under Roman, Byzantine, Persian and Muslim rulers as well as Crusaders. It has a temple of Zeus, a triumphal arch and a colonnaded stone street which still bears the imprints of chariot wheels.

"We have applied for the listing of all our major ancient sites, but we think UNESCO will adopt only Jerash because it has so many applications from other countries to consider," Adnan Hadidi, head of Jordan's Antiquities Department, told Reu-



View of ancient Jerash from above the theatre. The circular forum area and the main roads are lined with restored columns. In the distance, the modern city of Jerash can be seen.

ters.

The old city of Jerusalem, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, was listed as a world cultural heritage three years ago.

Before any listing, UNESCO insists on an acceptable official

plan to preserve a site. Mr. Hadidi said Jordan was expected to adopt a landscape plan for Jerash later this year.

The plan, drawn up by West German landscape architects Hans Friedrich Werkmeister and

Martin Heimer at the request of UNESCO and the World Bank, also aims at ensuring development of modern Jerash, a city with some 70,000 people, Mr. Hadidi said.

Jerash, a settlement since pre-

historic times which became an official Hellenistic city in about 300 B.C., suffered from two earthquakes in the seventh century. It now stands near the noisy Amman-Damascus highway.

Excavation work this century has uncovered many ancient buildings and restoration is still being conducted by the antiquities department and foreign teams.

Mr. Hadidi said the landscape plan envisaged forestation of local hills, traffic diversions, controls on new buildings and the removal of others which detract from the ruins.

He said the Antiquities Department would apply the measures to other ancient sites in the country which cater for tourists as a source of foreign exchange.

Mr. Hadidi said Jordan's antiquities law was being amended to provide stiffer penalties following a recent bid to steal a 300-kilogramme (660-pound) statue of a lion from Jerash's Temple of Zeus.

He said he had proposed doubling the fine for archaeological theft to JD 2,000 (\$6,000) plus one year in jail.

Jordan Times

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Bridge building, or digging holes

IT seems that the scandal in the U.S. over the selling of arms to Iran and the diversion of funds to aid the Nicaraguan contras will never end. The U.S. Senate panel investigating the mess opened televised public hearings yesterday. So now the "drama" can be seen in vivid colour across the American nation.

The TV audiences will have two new bits of information to titillate them. First, the senator, chairing the investigating committee, has stated that, from information gathered in closed door hearings, he believes President Reagan knew much more about fund raising for the contras than he is admitting. This followed the release of an FBI report asserting that Col. Oliver North, former National Security Council aide, informed Mr. Reagan of a purported Saudi interest in providing funds for the contras. However, nothing, so far, proves Mr. Reagan knew of the diversion of funds from arms sales to contra rebels.

The second titillating tid-bit just released is that, according to the British newspaper, the Observer, former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane provided intelligence information and arms to Iran to prevent the release of sensitive information about the CIA. It seems the U.S.-hostage William Buckley, after being tortured, provided detailed information about the U.S. intelligence gathering operations in the Middle East, which found its way into the hands of the Iranian government. To keep the Iranians quiet, Mr. McFarlane gave them arms and intelligence.

So the intrigue continues live, from Washington. This is certainly spellbinding stuff, right out of a spy thriller. While this main attraction is being held on centre stage, another event is taking place away from the lights of the televised hearings. It seems that the U.S. Congress, in its bid to uncover the "dirt," and make a possible presidential contender in the process, has forgotten about a more constructive effort taking place in the Middle East. This is the effort of Jordan, and other countries, to convene an international peace conference. While such things do not make presidential candidates in the U.S., they hold out the promise for some constructive progress in easing tensions and solving problems in this important part of the world.

But, unfortunately, such constructive efforts are only a side show for the U.S. Congress and administration. Digging dirt makes for a better show than building bridges. Maybe, the Reagan administration should "come clean" so that the U.S. can put away the shovels and take up the instruments of diplomacy. Bridge building is more difficult, but in the long run it is more productive than digging holes.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Fulfilling national dreams

THE Jordanian-Egyptian higher joint committee opens meetings in Amman Tuesday under the chairmanship of the prime ministers of the two countries for the sake of following up the implementation of bilateral agreements in a variety of fields. Egypt and Jordan have been able to conclude a large number of agreements and to launch joint cooperation in agriculture, transport, tourism, information, telecommunications and other important fields. The meeting in Amman is bound to promote such cooperation, moving the two countries still further towards total economic integration. Jordan which is keen on strengthening ties with all Arab states has opted for joint projects and joint agreements with neighbouring Arab states to make up for lack of total integration among all Arab countries, and in a bid to bolster relations among Arab states. The experience proved to be successful and yielding fruit that can be reaped by all Arab states and their people. As long as Jordan and Egypt seek to achieve the aspirations of the Arab Nation, we feel that the Amman meeting will contribute towards this endeavour and enable the people of both countries to attain further prosperity.

Al Dstour: Good news from the Maghreb

AMIDST a sea of confusion, instable political situation and disputes and differences in the Arab World, the Arab masses heard with satisfaction the news of a meeting grouping the King of Morocco and the President of Algeria under the aegis of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Regardless of what such a meeting might achieve in view of the enormity of conflicts and differences in views among Arab leaders, we still consider the meeting a constructive step towards defusing tension between Algeria and Morocco over the Western Sahara question. The meeting between the heads of these two North African Arab states through Saudi Arabian mediation comes at a time when the Arab Nation is in dire need for unity of ranks and solidarity in the face of the common threats and dangers. The on-going differences between Morocco and Algeria had served as a major cause for weakening the Arab Nation and deepening differences among the leaders of Arab countries. Continued differences among the leaders of this nation rendered the Arab World a weak and impotent entity among the nations of the world.

Sawt Al Shaab: Example of joint action

THE principles of joint Arab action call for economic and social integration among various Arab countries; and Jordan which truly believes in this joint action strives to achieve its principles and objectives. The joint economic and social agreements and projects launched with Egypt lead towards the achievement of this goal and help both countries to assist one another on the way to prosperity. Both countries are today holding another meeting through their Jordanian-Egyptian higher joint committee to pursue this goal and to review means of further bolstering bilateral cooperation in fields that yield benefits for the peoples of the two countries. Experience has shown that such cooperation is essential for countries seeking to attain solidarity in the true sense of the word and for those trying to end the state of paralysis that has characterised the Arab Nation for a long time. Jordanian-Egyptian meetings represent one more link in a long chain of fruitful cooperation in technical, trade, agricultural and industrial fields. The leaders of the two countries believe in holding workshops from time to time in order to give impetus to the joint march towards development. Perhaps at this stage Jordan and Egypt could undertake a process of stocktaking and revision of past achievements realised through their mutual endeavour. Perhaps they can now open more avenues for a much greater measure of cooperation for the benefit of the people of the two countries.

Why Arab-Americans must stand up for Palestine

By Edward W. Said

Edward W. Said, who was born in Jerusalem in 1935, is professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia University, New York. Among his books are 'Orientalism', 'Literature and Society' and 'The Question of Palestine'. He is a member of the Palestine National Council.

His article is reprinted from the Jeddah-based Arab News.

WASHINGTON — The first significant wave of immigrants to the United States from the Arab World came about 100 years ago from Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. They came because conditions in the Arab World under Ottoman rule were exceptionally unpleasant. There was famine and poverty, there was drought, there was political repression.

America in the period from the 1880s through World War I attracted many such people from Eastern and Southern Europe, from the Middle East, and a few other places, just as earlier in the 19th century many Chinese and, of course, blacks were brought here in conditions either of servitude or slavery.

Among that early mass of immigrants, the mostly Syrian and Lebanese Arabs, assimilated themselves to the new society as peddlers, merchants, and, in time, as professionals and variously employed and educated, variously successful or unsuccessful, citizens. Some achieved eminence — Danny Thomas and Philip Hitti, for example — but it would be difficult to speak of an Arab-American experience, as such. There were individual stories, yes, but the national coherence that we can point to today within the Arab-American community had not occurred.

The change began to occur after 1948, and even more noticeably, after 1967. Since then the changes have deepened in intensity and in magnitude, so much so that it would be impossible to say today that there was no Arab-American experience. I think all of us would agree that we are no longer a miscellaneous bunch of immigrants who had wandered in the door, more or less at random. All of us are consciously affected by at least three things: one, of course, is the current state of our Arab countries of origin; two is the domestic and foreign-relations policy environment of the United States itself; three, and perhaps most important, is the Arab-American condition itself, what we are and what we do collectively and individually.

Thus for a Palestinian who lives in America the situation is different from the situation of the Egyptian-American; similarly to be a Libyan-American is one thing, to be a Yemeni-American is quite another. All, however, are affected by the current and extraordinarily strained and even tortured relationship between the United States and the Arabs.

But let us return to 1948 and 1967. No Arab-American today

can pretend that the two dates mean nothing to her or him. They do, most emphatically. Those two years mark the dramatic beginning and the even more dramatic expansion of a process that has touched every Arab, and especially every Arab-American. There was first of all the sum of dislocations and catastrophic displacements that occurred after the establishment of Israel; this was followed by the even greater consequences, the pan-Arab consequences, of the enormous Arab defeat of 1967. Most of the Arabs who came to America after World War II came, I would say, as a direct result of one of these two occurrences. And after each of the dramatic events or periods in the Middle East brought forth more visitors to these shores, it also brought greater politicisation.

This is an important point. Unfortunately it is not a happy point, but it has to be made and acknowledged by all of us. The fact that because of 1948 and 1967 being an Arab-American has meant being involved politically in the conflict between Zionism and the Palestinian people. Many of us discovered this most shockingly during the 1967 war, when, as I recall those bleak June days, large American cities like New York and Boston were as festive as holidays — for everyone except Arabs, whose anger and shame were profound. To be an Arab-American henceforth meant being the enemy of Israel, whether individually or collectively we felt and accepted this or not. The political and cultural environment in this country has become so polarised that in whatever context the Arab-American is to be found, there also is to be found a supporter of Israel, and consequently an enemy of the Arab. No one can hide from this reality, no matter how hard one may try.

It was as a result of 1967 that for the first time the Arab-American identity came to a crisis of collective self-knowledge. There would be no Arab-Americans Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), no Association of Arab-American University Graduates (AAUG) without the effects of 1967. And it was because of 1967 that the Arab-American discovered that the main issue confronting every Arab-American in this country was the issue of Palestine. Palestine remains the central, the absolutely unavoidable, the crucial Arab-American issue. From it comes the anti-Arab racism that ADC has fought so bravely. From Palestine comes

our awareness of the insufficiencies and the unacceptable performances of the media, its distortions and misrepresentations. From Palestine comes the whole cumulative effects of centuries of Western Orientalism, fueled by anti-Islamic and anti-Arab cultural prejudice. When one reads the virulent and ignorant attacks on Arab culture, the Arab mind, the Islamic personality in such magazines as *Commentary* and *The New Republic* we know that these attacks are not there because the editor discovered something new about the world and chose to publish it, but that he went out and sought agents who could write learned but hostile articles about the Arabs, their culture, history and religion in order to use that material in his battle on behalf of Zionism and against the Palestinian idea.

Some may conclude that these facts taken together make up a great misfortune, which it would be well in some way to circumvent. After all, the Arab World for the past generation has been an unhappy spectacle for us all. So, because we are safely in America, some of us say: let us not talk about Palestine; let us not get involved in the matter so that we might concentrate upon our local interests and advancements here.

But that would be to misjudge and misconstrue reality. The support of Zionism in and by the United States has always meant the deep disparagement and denigration of the Palestinian Arabs in particular, and all the Arabs in general. One would never find a black-American disengaging from the fight against apartheid; and so many of us feel that we must not allow ourselves as Arabs to disengage from Palestine. When it is the policy of the Israeli government to occupy territories illegally, to drive Arabs off their own land, to discriminate against Arabs as "non-Jews", to deport them, destroy their houses, kill and massacre them — all because they are not Jews, all this is an affront to every Arab, wherever he or she is, particularly when these policies are aided, abetted and paid for down to the last cluster bomb by the American taxpayer. It is Israel which has laid down the iron barrier between what Israel calls the Jew and the non-Jew. This designation, non-Jew, I as an Arab, and as an Arab-American, refuse. We all refuse it, and therefore we must remain locked in the battle for Palestinian rights, as Arabs and as Arab-Americans.

One of the other results of 1948 and 1967 was the progressive series of radical changes that took place in the Arab World: these changes brought to America waves of immigrants from Egypt, from Iraq, from Syria, Lebanon and elsewhere.

Unlike the first waves of Arab

immigrants to America, who came here anxious to flee politics, these new arrivals came in a sense already politicised, some at great expense. Most of the recent Arab-Americans were, it is true, escaping the pressures of local Arab politics, and they came to America for political reasons. And they arrived to a society itself already seriously polarised by and politically suffused with the present state of Zionist-Arab conflict. Thus there was no escape: you were obligated to feel that you were on the defensive, that by being an Arab you were a marked person, thus carrying with you all the baggage of the old country into a new one. There was also the extra complexity of coming to a society that was not particularly anxious to hear your story, or that was unwilling to receive your culture into its own, a culture that much preferred to compress and reduce you to the status of an opponent of Israel, a supporter of terrorism and fundamentalism. Which one of us has not felt the unfairness of the small opportunity that has been offered us to represent ourselves?

Nor was this all. For many Arab-Americans of this recent group, there was the continued pull, even in exile or at a great distance, of the politics of the old world. Arab regimes had interests here, as did parties, sects, and associations. What could be more natural than to re-involve the expatriates in the continuing debates, the struggles, the discussions, and, even more improbably, the daily politics of the mother countries and their various components. Think of the effect on Egyptian-Americans of Sinai II and Camp David. Think of the endless disputes within the Palestinian community here, of Fatah versus the Popular Front versus the others. Or think of the Sunni-Shia split, whether it cropped up in Lebanon, the Gulf, or Iraq. Lebanon alone has taken a vast toll on our focus and energies. Each of these has extracted its price, exerted its force, over Arab-America, with less than happy results. There has also been the attempt by Arab governments to re-attract those skilled doctors, engineers, scientists and other professionals who, having done well here, might be induced to return or to re-engage with their original societies, perhaps only to help themselves.

This is not a very pleasant situation. And indeed some have reacted with discouragement and despair, inventing large patterns about the whole Arab World, vowing never to have anything to do with the Arabs, hating themselves and their new environment, falsifying and distorting their past, renouncing it or distorting it. On the other hand, few did this, and those that did, stand out with a clarity that makes them

easily, almost disturbingly, obvious.

Few Arab-American intellectuals have sold out to despair, but some have, even to the extent of actually trading on their Arab origins in order to make a living among those enemies who have waited for years to land such a prize; thus instead of getting Jewish Zionists to attack the Arabs as a people, wouldn't it be much nicer to have an Arab or to do the work for the Zionists?

One such person is Fouad Ajami, a verbally gifted and self-dramatising man who earns his living speaking and writing on the Arab World. He is now disenchanted with "the Arabs" and with something he has called Arab culture, which is a caricature created for American and Zionist propaganda. He resides in America using the pages of the most racist and Anti-Arab journals like *The New Republic* in order to attack his own people.

This is a person whose actual knowledge of the Arab World of which he is an accredited expert is thin and unscholarly. But it is a knowledge that serves the purposes not of scholarship but of official American and Zionist propaganda.

To say that pan-Arabism is over, to say that Arab culture is a catastrophe, that the Palestinians are liars and murderers, to say that Arab civilisation has contributed nothing to the world — to say all this and much more to an audience of Zionists, in whose interests it is? Is it in the interests of truth or of social change? And if so why not write these things for an Arab audience in the Arab World where it might do some good, and involve one or two risks? Why sit in America and denounce, and offer no alternatives, why declare doom and wailing degeneration in so categorical a way in the pages of *The New Republic* where the Arabs are already so vilified and despised? What courage and intellectual valour is required to attack the Arabs in America, where nearly every newspaper, journal, and TV station is packed so solidly with the enemies of the Arabs? Is such a tactic brave and useful?

The only reasons that I can find for such behaviour is, since the content of Ajami's writings is so negligible, that so strong is the despair that he seems to have thrown his lot in with the enemies of his people and his culture, thinking that the accreditation of Orientalists, CBS News and *The New Republic* will carry him along successfully in his career.

This class of person is fortunately an exception. Much more representative are those Arab-Americans, like James Aburek, or Inea Bujnah, who, when they act as intellectuals or involve themselves in politics and culture

see themselves as defending their heritage on the one hand, and, on the other, interpreting it sympathetically and of course critically. For it is much harder to work in a group like ADC, or to work actively to prevent the deportation of the 9 Palestinian youths in Los Angeles, it is much harder to inhibit the circulation of films like *Delta Force* or the production of Coleco "terrorist dolls." It is much harder to write and publish a book on Arab folktales or to do an oral-history of one's native Palestinian village, much harder to do any of those things than to use the pages of *The New Republic* to revile the Arabs, their hopes and their culture. In one case, the Arab-American fights the racist trends in this society, already well established and well supported; in the other case, the Arab-American repeats what is said by the enemies of the Arabs but says it with unique benefit of his Arab name and expertise.

But I do not believe that all Arab-Americans should become media stars, or that they should work ceaselessly for Palestine, or that they must be scholars, or writers. Not at all. I am saying that as a community with a common, but by no means homogeneous, background, Arab-Americans cannot serve anything but imperialism and racism if we attack each other, dwell relentlessly on our weaknesses and on our religious, national and political differences, in America. What good does that serve? Whereas it seems to me that a much more interesting and worthwhile goal would be to use the privileges of this democracy, and perhaps the pleasures of exile, to correct, to develop, to make more coherent those aspects of the Arab and Islamic tradition that strengthen and deepen our appreciation of it, and the appreciation of those who have declared war on it through ignorance and misunderstanding. Light the candle, don't just curse the darkness.

And it is a fact that unless as a community we here take charge of the interpretation of the Arab heritage in the universities, in the publishing world, in the community, that work will be done by our enemies, who include the Orientalists, the despising Arab-Americans, the so-called experts. We are perhaps the last remaining ethnic community in America that has not seen to it collectively that what is taught by and written in the culture at large about us, is what we have produced. It is important to point to the caricatures, the stereotypes, the distortions of the Arabs, as Jack Shabazz and others have. But it is now incumbent on us to take the next step and start to produce the alternatives. Not just to criticise, but positively to do.

King: Jordan will not hold independent talks

(Continued from page 1)

arrangements.

He said that because the U.S. suffered from "a serious question of credibility after the Iran arms sale" and sided so strongly with Israel it could not mediate.

"The United States can play a major role, but it can't play honest broker," King Hussein said, adding, "we don't deny their role. Without them we can't find a solution."

The King said the Reagan administration appeared to be hobbled by the Iran arms sale scandal. He said he valued President Ronald Reagan's personal friendship, but felt the president had "relied on advice from people who may not have been able to give the best advice."

"On the question of the international conference and many other issues, I feel he was ill-advised."

The King said he had no plans to visit Washington in the near future because the U.S. had repeatedly rejected Jordan's requests to purchase American-made weapons and because he had little to discuss with a country that "represents the echo of Israeli positions in every way."

"I would be disastrous for me to go and come back empty handed" on such issues as the international peace conference, he said.

The other major obstacle to the peace conference involves Palestinian participation, and despite Jordan's differences with the PLO, King Hussein said he still recognised the group as the representative of the Palestinian people.

He said he was "very leery" of any attempt to revoke the 1974 Arab summit declaration which gave the PLO legitimacy to speak for the Palestinians.

However, he indicated that Jordan and other Arab states would attempt to get the PLO to moderate its views in order to attend the proposed conference.

"We would certainly insist upon Palestinian participation, but the

criteria would be acceptance of (U.N. Security Council) Resolutions 242 and 338 and the renunciation of violence."

The monarch indicated that other Arab states were losing patience with the PLO. "It's worthwhile pointing out the fact," he said, "that the PLO has to make a choice. It can't pretend it's an Arab problem at one moment and at other times suggest that it's purely Palestinian."

He said the Palestinian problem was "the root cause of all instability in the area" and that Jordan had assented to a confederation with the Palestinians in the occupied territories in an effort to resolve the issue.

At last month's meeting of the

Palestine National Council, the PLO said the confederation with Jordan had to be based on "two independent states." The organisation called for total Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Arab Jerusalem, and the creation of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

The most generous concession suggested by Mr. Peres' Labour Party under the "land for peace" concept would return to Jordan Arab population centres but retain Israeli sovereignty over all of Jerusalem and other land considered "essential to the defence of Israel."

Asked if the Labour Party plan

was acceptable, King Hussein replied: "No sir. It must be determined by the international conference. I believe what we're talking about is not the players or the 1967 war. It's something more important, a comprehensive solution and independence for the Palestinians."

Asked if he ever expected to see the Jordanian flag flying over Arab Jerusalem, the King said: "Jordanian? Palestinian? I don't know. Jerusalem cannot be a political element belonging to one side in an equation. I've never visualised the solution of Jerusalem as a return to a divided city, but one where all can share rights, real determination and respect for God's will."

Algiers and Rabat agree to dialogue

(Continued from page 1)

after the meetings went with King Hassan to Oujda and Moroccan officials said the two monarchs dined together Monday evening before the Saudi King left Morocco.

The official Moroccan news agency MAP said the two meetings — an initial encounter of 10 minutes and a subsequent meeting of one hour — took place "in an atmosphere of serenity and responsibility."

Western diplomatic sources said the three participants apparently kept such tight secrecy over the meeting that some senior advisers had received no information about it.

For the meeting, King Hassan had a tent set up on the edge of the border which runs through the village. President Benjedid had his tent set up a few metres inside the border on the Algerian side. The meetings took place in a third tent set up an equal distance from the two others, slightly inside Algeria. King Fahd occupied this tent.

There were stringent security measures and no outsiders were

allowed anywhere near the area. Even the villagers were kept under close surveillance.

The first meeting between the three took place in the Saudi tent and lasted about 15 minutes. King Hassan then withdrew to his tent and president Benjedid to his.

King Fahd then shuttled between the two sides several times. Finally a round of talks lasting about 75 minutes took place with the three leaders attending, officials said.

Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas are fighting Moroccans for the independence of Western Sahara, the former Spanish colony, and both sides have reported bloody battles with hundreds of casualties in the last three months.

Senior Moroccan officials were wary of predicting a truce or a pause in the desert war following Monday's border summit.

Western military attaches say Morocco has the military situation under control after building a continuous defence line effectively locking out guerrillas from the disputed territory.

Moroccan sources said the military situation was an important element in persuading the Algerians to enter into a dialogue for a political solution which could be based on a self-determination referendum.

Saudi Radio said Tuesday Saudi efforts to reconcile Algeria and Morocco and to improve Palestinian-Moroccan ties were aimed at convening a long-awaited Arab summit in Riyadh.

"Just holding the meeting between Algeria and Morocco yesterday is a great achievement," the radio said in a commentary. "It is not possible to end all differences in one meeting and they agreed to continue the talks."

The radio said Saudi Arabia would continue efforts to patch up a rift between Rabat and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

King Fahd's efforts to narrow Arab differences are aimed at "convening the postponed Arab summit in Riyadh," it said.

King Hassan cut ties with the PLO last month because a Polisario official addressed the Palestine National Council (PNC),

Jordan-Egypt panel opens meetings

(Continued from page 1)

energy, maritime transport, air and land transport through the Aqaba Nueibeh route and telecommunications.

The committee is scheduled to continue meetings on Wednesday. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that the discussions would cover support for the steadfastness of the Arab people under Israeli rule, health, information and cultural and educational relations.

Dr. Sedki, accompanied by a high-level Egyptian delegation, arrived earlier Tuesday in Amman, and was accorded an official welcome by Mr. Rifai, Cabinet members and senior officials.

In a statement upon arrival, Dr. Sedki said he was carrying a verbal message to His Majesty King Hussein from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak dealing with the latest developments in the Middle East region and bilateral cooperation.

Dr. Sedki described Jordanian-Egyptian relations as exemplary and said the two countries main-

tain close cooperation.

In reply to a question on Egypt's views with regard to the proposed international Middle East peace conference, Dr. Sedki said that he would discuss the issue with King Hussein and Mr. Rifai.

Mr. Rifai said that the joint committee would discuss subjects of concern to both countries and follow up on subjects taken up in previous meetings, mainly concerning economic and trade and communications, and also joint companies, including the proposal for a holding company. Cooperation in agriculture, industry, energy and communications will also be on the agenda, Mr. Rifai said.

Mr. Rifai is scheduled to hold a meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Meguid Wednesday morning. Informal sources said the meeting, which will be attended by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masi, will be devoted to political issues and the latest developments in Mideast peace efforts.

Assad meets Habash

(Continued from page 1)

Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), in the reconciliation.

Mr. Hawatmeh was quoted in an interview with the Dubai Gulf News daily last week as saying he and Dr. Habash had been told they were not welcome in Damascus after they reunited with Mr. Arafat in Algiers.

In Tunis, Palestinian sources said Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi had decided to permit the PLO to reopen its offices in Tripoli.

The sources said Colonel Qadhafi announced his decision Monday in a meeting with PLO deputy-military commander Khalil Al Wazir, who was visiting Tripoli.

The PLO, headquartered in

Tunis, has not been permitted to have offices in Libya for the past four years.

The Palestinian news agency WAFAP said in a report Monday that Mr. Wazir informed Col. Qadhafi of the results of the PNC meeting in Algiers.

WAFAP said Col. Qadhafi reaffirmed "the constant support of his country for the struggle of the Palestinian people for the recovery of their inalienable rights."

Mr. Arafat told a news conference in Kuwait Monday that the Soviet Union, Libya and Algeria were trying "to correct Palestinian-Syrian relations."

Mr. Assad met in Damascus Sunday with leaders of the Syrian-backed "Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF)," a grouping initially set up as a counterweight to Mr. Arafat.

Remote stone age Hagahai people near extinction in New Guinea

By Mercer Cross
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — A nomadic Papua New Guinea people, known to the outside world only since 1982, may be on the brink of extinction, victims of diseases that are steadily reducing their numbers faster than they can be replenished.

The approximately 600 Stone Age people, called the Hagahai — the name means simply "people" in their unique language — have been hunting and foraging in a remote mountain area for thousands of years, their nomadic ways nearly unchanged.

But now, barring an unforeseen medical breakthrough, they are an endangered species, "definitely as important as sandhill cranes and snail darters," says Carol L. Jenkins, a medical anthropologist who has been studying their lifestyle since 1984. "There aren't many people like these left."

Sought missionaries' help

The Hagahai themselves know they're in trouble. Aware that their numbers are dwindling, a delegation of five men sought help in 1983 from distant Baptist missionaries.

In April 1984, an evangelist with medical training established a base among the Hagahai, who live in New Guinea's western Schradler Range.

That July, a census patrol arrived in Hagahai territory for the first time. The patrol was accompanied by a team that included Philadelphia-born Dr. Jenkins, a research fellow at the Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research. Dr. Jenkins, whose work has been supported by the National Geographic Society, has since returned five times.

The Hagahai, she has learned, have been afflicted for a long time by endemic diseases such as malaria, elephantiasis, diphtheria, and hookworm.

Added to these chronic diseases in recent years by contact with outsiders and changes in settlement patterns have been damaging epidemic diseases such as mumps, influenza, and hepatitis.

As a result of such poor health, the Hagahai population is dying faster than it is being replaced. The estimated birthrate is 32 per 1,000 persons, compared to a

death rate of 46 per 1,000, Dr. Jenkins says.

As many as 50 per cent of the Hagahai die in their 30s, often as a result of the breakdown of their immune systems, Dr. Jenkins says. By age 18, two-thirds of Hagahai youth have lost one or both parents. Most children never know their grandparents.

Hagahai women marry late, contributing further to the people's decline. Infanticide is commonly practiced but little talked about, and Dr. Jenkins suspects that the killing of female babies skews the population toward more males.

Hope dwindles

To save the Hagahai, "We're doing what we can with available medicines and vaccines," Dr. Jenkins says. "We'll make an attempt. But I don't have a lot of

hope."

The best hope for the long-term survival of the Hagahai would be an anti-malaria vaccine that would not require them to change their ways. Dr. Jenkins says. But such a vaccine is yet to be developed.

Another way to prolong the Hagahai's survival for perhaps another 50 or 60 years, Dr. Jenkins says, would be to transform them into farmers. "That changes their entire culture, and it cuts down their mobility and their autonomy," she says. "And it has serious consequences. It would destroy the Hagahai as they are now."

Her actual prognosis is gloomier still. She doesn't see the Hagahai as farmers. "What's more likely to happen, unless we have a lot of very positive input, is that they'll die out within 20

years," she says.

Dr. Jenkins first heard about the Hagahai in 1982 while she was working on a nutrition survey in the highlands. Her source was "a little old man who was sitting there in a bark-cloth G-string around the fire at night, telling me about these wild people."

Patrol officers for that region confirmed that a census had never been conducted there, and planned one for 1983. But it was postponed for a year when word of the Hagahai was leaked to the press by an over-eager young patrol officer.

At first the Hagahai were mystified by the white American and confused about her sex, because she was fully clothed. Then her husband and son paid a visit, and through hand motions she explained their relationship to her.

Discover she's woman

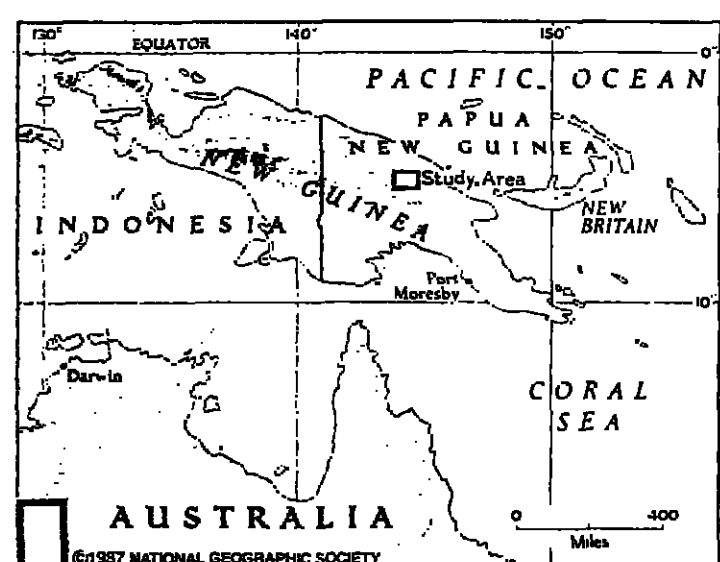
"Then they understood," she says. "And the women came up and felt my breasts. And when they felt my breasts — oh, eureka! — this look of recognition on their faces. She is female!"

Dr. Jenkins found herself among people who sleep on the ground, in caves or lean-tos; who hunt with crude bows and arrows; who have acquired a few steel axes and knives through trade, but generally rely on handmade tools.

They worship the spirits of their ancestors. Their dead are laid out on scaffolds. After the bodies become skeletons, a pig is slaughtered sacrificially and most of the bones are deposited in a tree or cave. A widow may keep her husband's jawbone as a memento. "She often sleeps with it," Dr. Jenkins says. "She says it's her protection."

On one helicopter reconnaissance trip in search of a Hagahai subgroup, Dr. Jenkins saw five or six men run into the woods surrounding an opening. "And one of them remained in the middle and began shooting arrows up at the helicopter to try to keep us away," she says.

But the decision of the Hagahai to seek outside assistance four years ago was "an irrevocable move," in Dr. Jenkins's view. The missionaries' presence "opens their minds in dozens of ways, which is unavoidable," she says. "They are now going to be exposed to everything, little by little."



Papua New Guinea

THE independent nation of Papua New Guinea occupies the eastern half of the South Pacific island of New Guinea, second-largest island on earth, which it shares with Irian Jaya, a province of Indonesia.

Two New Guinea territories administered by Australia merged in 1949 and became independent in 1975. Although well embarked on democratic self-rule, Papua New Guinea still depends on Australia for much of its budget.

In contrast, Irian Jaya, part of the last shred of Dutch colonial rule in the East Indies, seethes

with revolt by native separatists nearly a quarter century after a 1963 plebiscite linked it with Indonesia.

An unruly landscape in Papua New Guinea, with knife-like ridges, swampland, and thick interior jungle, splinters more than 750 tribes of Melanesian stock, each with its own language and little sense of national identity. Tribal warfare has been a way of life for centuries.

Papua New Guinea also comprises a number of smaller islands, including Bougainville and the Bismarck Archipelago.

A last resort...

Peter Bruce reports on the erosion threatening to destroy the chic nudist beaches of one of West Germany's most exclusive holiday addresses. "Beaches nourishment" is a simple but expensive process of replacing wandering sands.

SYLT — Ernst-Georg Oellerking, mayor of Sylt, is standing at the edge of a cliff overlooking what is easily West Germany's best sand beach. In fact, it must rank among the best in the world. Sylt, off the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein, is a thin strip of land with a wide beach running the entire 49-kilometer length of its western face.

"There used to be a restaurant here," he shouts above a wind that seems to blow all the time. "We had to take it down last year. Ten years ago there was another 40 metres to the edge."

A spanking new restaurant sits about 60 metres away, its walls lined with pictures of how the sea slowly drove in at the cliff face and destroyed its predecessor. How long does the new building have? Mr. Oellerking shrugs his shoulders.

List, West Germany's most northerly town, along with half a dozen other similar places on Sylt, is one of the most exclusive summer addresses in West Germany. This is where "chic" Germans gather after a hard winter down in Munich or Hamburg.

Connected to the mainland by an 11-kilometre man-made dam carrying a rail line, Sylt is so important to the top people's calendar that the Deutsche Bank, the ultimate arbiter of expensive West German taste, keeps a beach house here for board members and another for senior staff.

For about 130 years, people have been coming here for a summer, or winter, cure. The wind and waves and relatively clean air are apparently invigorating. More and more though, people come to be seen. Most of the 300,000 or so visitors this summer will use the island's numerous nudist beaches. Only 2 per cent of the visitors are foreign and most of them are Swedes.

They have about 300 years to make the most of it. The same winds and waves which bring a summer flush to thousands of naked cheeks are also destroying the island: Sylt's weak, spindly southern and northern arms are being stretched and bent back like a bow by the onslaught.

As they bend, so the centre, site of the capital, Westerland, just out to take even more of the force of the wave attack. It is getting worse. Between 1870 and

1950, scientists measured an average attrition of about 0.9 metres a year along the west coast.

But as the polar cap continues to melt, seas have risen. The number of storm surges since the last war has doubled in both frequency and intensity.

The authorities reckon the west coast has been retreating by about 1.5 metres a year since 1950. At the southern tip, near Hornum, they say the land loss has been about 15 metres a year since 1975.

In 1907, the owner of the Hotel Miramar in Westerland decided to build a sea wall to protect his property. Walls, it was thought, would save Sylt. But the sea hammers away at their foundations and they constantly have to be repaired at vast expense.

Syltians think they have found a better way. Since 1972, whenever money is available, they have been practising "beach nourishment", which is a bureaucratic way of saying they pump thousands of tonnes of sand back on to the beaches and against the cliffs from whence, possibly, it has recently come.

There are drawbacks. The costs involved in collecting the sand by dredger 15-kilometre from the coast, transporting it to a point from which it can be pumped on to the beach and then packing it properly, are high. And it has to be repeated every few years.

In 1985, they pumped nearly 2 million cubic metres of sand on to the beach in front of Wenningstedt and Kampen. It cost DM15 million (\$8.5 million) and already there is talk of having to do Kampen again this year.

Engineers think that they can hold the bulk of the island this way. Money is a problem. The Schleswig-Holstein government helps. Also, the Deutsche Bank holiday homes are in Kampen, just about the last word in nudist beaches, *Buhne 16*. If the Deutsche Bank board can't push back the waves nobody can.

It is different in the north, near List. Mayor Oellerking drives along a road which ends abruptly. This used to be the old way to the two northern lighthouses but the sea finally ripped it away about three years ago.

— Financial Times feature.

Chinese dentists make it enjoyable for kids

By Liu Bo

EVEN the most experienced and skillful doctors and dentists will be at a loss if their uncooperative children patients cry endlessly. But the children who come to the dental clinic at the Peking Medical University seldom cry. Those that do usually smile through their tears after a few minutes.

Located in the northwestern suburbs of Peking and with a staff of 187, the Faculty of Stomatology at the university has few noticeable advantages over other big hospitals in downtown Peking. But its reputation draws patients from both rural and urban areas of Peking and even from provincial towns.

Every day people board crowded buses and willingly travel several hours to this "rural hospital." They say they come because of the smiles and superb skills of doctors and nurses in the children's dental clinic of the faculty.

In the clinic's consulting room on the third floor, four score little boys and girls sit quietly on long sofas with their parents, watching video films on oral hygiene.

"No 15 please come in," calls out a smiling, middle-aged nurse. Liu Lijuan leads a child into the room with the chairs and all the apparatus.

"Listen to your doctor," five-year-old Chou Xiaoli's mother tells her daughter as the little girl follows Liu to doctor Zhang Shuhua. Doctors here ask parents to wait outside while the young patients are examined and treated.

Seeing the therapeutic instruments on operating tables, Chou Xiaoli bursts into tears. "I don't want to have my teeth treated. I've had enough of that. I want mother."

"Well," 30-year-old Dr. Zhang says kindly, "Auntie promises you it won't hurt. If I cause pain to your teeth, tell your mother and you won't have to come next time."

Staying alone with the doctor, Chou Xiaoli, still sobbing, undoes her shoes and sits obediently in the operating chair.

Chou Xiaoli suffers from periapical inflammation. Having drilled one of her teeth through with a turbine, Dr. Zhang uses a hand vice to remove the dead dental pulp in it. She then grips a piece of cotton soaked in medicinal liquid, fills it in the tooth and pastes the tooth with ZnO (zinc oxide).

"This is my daughter's first visit to this children's dental clinic," Chou Xiaoli's mother says. "She

used to have her teeth filled in an east city hospital. She said the doctors there always looked displeased, and she felt pain when they were operating. People told me that doctors here deal with patients without anesthesia and children don't cry, so I brought my daughter here."

As a matter of fact, most parents who bring their children here are thinking along the same lines. They say doctors at the children's dental clinic possess a wonderful art of healing and the nurses are amiable.

Chou Xiaoli, her teeth now filled, runs out of the operating room happily. "Mother, Aunt Zhang kept her promise," she says. "It didn't hurt at all. Next time we will surely come here."

Dr. Zhang smiles a goodbye to Chou and her mother. "Patience is most important to a pediatric dentist," Zhang says. "I explained to her in children's language the whole process to get rid of her fear."

Six doctors and four nurses at the children's dental clinic treat 80 patients a day. During school vacations, their patients increase to 120-150 a day.

In spite of the patient load, the staff welcomes all patients who suffer dental problems. Those with special conditions and those who need emergency treatment are given priority.

A young mother, Zhou Xingyu, wrote to *Beijing Daily* to express her thanks to the doctors at the clinic. She related that her only son suffered from an acute abscess last year. He had not been eating because of a four-day-old toothache.

She hurried with her boy to a hospital 100 kilometres away from their remote mountain village only to get the reply that her boy just had "a toothache" and it would not matter.

Doubting, the young country mother came to the dental clinic at the Peking Medical University. Although it was lunch time, two doctors put on their uniforms again as soon as they saw Zhou and her son.

When the 30-minute operation was over, Zhou and her son went out to have lunch. "Seeing my son eating one dumpling after another, I felt so much relieved," said Zhou in her letter.

Founded in 1949, the faculty of stomatology at the Peking Medical University was one of the first in China. The newly-established dental clinic and hospital are among the best equipped and largest of their kind.

Each day some 1,500 patients visit the facility and are distributed to 213 therapeutic tables and 100 beds.

Professor F. Arends of the Groningen Dental School of Holland said after his visit to this school that the dental clinic had a great future and excellent facilities. He said he was impressed by the quality of the research facilities.

Ordinary parents believe in the attitude of the new professional faculty in treating their children.

As early as 3 a.m. every day, people stand outside the registration office, waiting in long queues.

Seven-year-old Wu Jie's father arrived at 4 a.m. one day and was registered No. 28 at 5 a.m. "Though I have to get up very early and cycle in cold wind, I think it is worthwhile," he said.

Among the 27 stomatological schools in China, the one at the Peking Medical University offers the most courses.

Since 1949 when new China was founded, the school has trained 2,000 graduates, now spread throughout the country. Sixteen deans serving in the nation's dental schools graduated from the Peking Medical University.

The school has sent 70 of its medical staff abroad to take part in academic exchanges and special training to update their medical knowledge.

Deng Hui, 49, deputy director of children's dentistry, made a special study of dental model measurement in twins while she was in Australia's Sydney University. Her effort resulted in the publication of two papers: "Dental Traits in Twin Study" and "Guidelines for Dental Model Measurement" in China and in Australia respectively.

Back in China, Dr. Deng organized a spare time reading class in which young doctors and nurses share their knowledge about the latest dental developments elsewhere that each of them has read in journals and books.

"Our doctors consider the operation as the practice of verifying the knowledge they have learned through books," Dr. Deng says.

In order to make children cooperative, the medical staff has even studied psychology. By telling stories, presenting toys and talking friendly, they win the trust of the young patients.

"I love children. I would never hurt their feelings," says 23-year-old Dr. Hao Mingzhe.

In many places, when a child has his teeth drilled, he receives local anesthesia or smells laughing gas (nitrous oxide). But in fact children's tooth nerves have not developed well enough. Therefore when dentists use a high-speed turbine to bore a hole in their teeth, they do not feel much pain.

Chinese dentists here take advantage of it. They operate without anesthesia.

"But the most important thing is kindness," says Dr. Deng. Pediatricians visiting the clinic from the British Royal Hospital were surprised to find that children did not cry when their teeth were drilled without anesthesia.

Dentists are still in short supply in China. The ratio is one to 120,000 in China, while in the United States and Japan the ratio is one to 2,000.

Dental problems, however, are common to Chinese children. Thirty to 80 per cent of them suffer from dental caries, and 50 per cent suffer from periodontal diseases.

While their foreign colleagues carry out the practice of "four-hands" service (a doctor and a nurse treat a patient at the same time), the dentists here must share the services of a single nurse among four doctors.

Thirty-one-year-old head nurse Wu Yali says the nurses are busier than the doctors. Before an operation, the nurses here must prepare all necessary chemical reagents and therapeutic instruments for the doctors. Besides, they have to help doctors write medical records and explain to children's parents the whole process of an operation to reduce worry and fear.

"The nurses here believe that the doctor and the nurse share the responsibility for the success of an operation," says Wu. Some people have changed their old impression of hospitals after they visited the children's dentistry at the faculty.

One father says, "When I first walked into your hospital, I was ready for the disdainful look in doctors' eyes. But I was wrong."

Five-year-old Ye Yujin, whose tooth has just been covered with a stainless steel crown, says, "I like here better than the kindergarten."

"My son always jumps with joy when I say to him we come to the dentists here," Ye Yujin's mother says. "He regards coming here as an adventure equal to visiting relatives" — China feature.

Outdoor performance at original site draws mixed reviews

By Brenda Smiley
The Associated Press

LUXOR, Egypt — An unprecedented presentation of "Aida" in an actual pharaoh's temple setting drew mixed reviews Sunday, with Spanish superstar tenor Placido Domingo calling the experience "not to be believed" and some listeners complaining that the outdoor acoustics spoiled the show.

A glittering first-night audience of nearly 5,000 people, including Spain's Queen Sophia and Princess Caroline of Monaco, packed the grandstand specially constructed for the spectacle that was planned to run for 10 performances, featuring an Arena de Verona opera company cast of 1,500.

The Saturday night debut marked the first time that the classic love story of a pharaoh's son and an Ethiopian slave girl has ever been staged at the 3,400-year-old ruins, the setting intended by Italian composer Giuseppe Verdi when he wrote it to mark the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869.

The heavily promoted extravaganza attracted an audience ranging from European jet setters to well-heeled tourists, with seats going for \$250 to \$500 apiece.

Dressed in gowns, furs and jewellery, the rich and famous stepped cautiously through Luxor temple's ancient, dusty stones, shielding their eyes from the glare of spotlights. Plainclothes security men cleared the way for Queen Sophia and Egypt's first lady Suzanne Mubarak. Among other royalty, Britain's Prince Charles and Princess Diana, and Queen Noor of Jordan, were invited but did not come.

Domingo, who was signed to appear in the male lead of Radames, opposite Italian soprano Maria Chiara as Aida, for the first night only, told a news conference that despite some sound problems, he would be willing to do it again.

Asked his feelings about performing "Aida" at Luxor temple, Domingo replied, "It is not to be believed, especially singing. Even when I am not singing, it is a tremendous feeling to be here."

Entrepreneur Fawzi Mitwalli, an Egyptian-born mineral oil millionaire and opera buff who lives in Vienna and claims to have invested \$10 million of his own money in the show, told Domingo, "Last night, you looked like you became Radames."

"Yes, I felt that," Domingo replied. Some critics and other listeners were much harsher in their judgment of the opening night performance.

"This was a total disaster, for this price we can subscribe to La Scala (Milan's opera house) for a whole year," complained a West German opera lover, who preferred anonymity.

Domingo's arias drew little applause from the spectators, possibly because of the size of the open-air theatre. But some observers blamed the acoustics system for causing an echo effect they dubbed "double Domingo."

"Only Beethoven would love it, when he was stone-deaf," said Paul de Neef, a Dutch critic for the paper *Espresso*.

Even Domingo conceded that he was "a little bit disappointed" in the sound system. "If I had known about it before, I would have solved it, but it's too late now," he said.

The Spanish tenor said he was bothered during Friday night's dress rehearsal by dust in his throat, but the wind caused no problems during Saturday's performance.

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Goals may be hard to come by for UEFA Cup

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (R) — Past results suggest goals may be hard to come by when Gothenburg face Scotland's Dundee United in the first leg of the UEFA Cup final Wednesday.

The most northerly teams to meet in a European final both boast uncompromising defences which deal with opposing attacks much as Fort Knox treats burglars.

After Dundee United trained for an hour on the bumpy Ullevi pitch Tuesday, striker Paul Sturrock predicted a goalless draw.

The Scots have given away only three goals in 10 games on their way to the final and the Swedes are hardly disposed to be generous hosts.

In their eighth consecutive appearance in Europe, Gothenburg have lost only one home game and of the 24 visitors to the Ullevi Stadium, 16 have left without scoring.

Experience is in Gothenburg's favour. They won the UEFA Cup five years ago with a 4-0 aggregate win over Hamburg S.V. while Dundee United play in their first European final and are the first Scottish team to get so

far in the UEFA competition. The Swedes still have five players from the victorious 1982 team — brothers Tord and Tommy Holmgren, keeper Thomas Wernersson and defenders Glenn Hysen and Stig Fredriksson.

They came within an ace of reaching the European Cup final last season before surrendering a three-goal first-leg advantage to Barcelona.

Since then their much-praised striking duo of Torbjorn Nilsson and Johnny Ekstrom has broken up. Lennart Nilsson and Stefan Pettersson will have the task of breaking the dour Scottish defence.

Dundee United's back line, in which Maurice Malpas, David Narey and Paul Hegarty are outstanding, is the team's strength.

But the Scots have more to offer as they showed with surprise away victories in Barcelona and Mönchengladbach in the last two rounds.

Iain Ferguson, who scored in both, misses Wednesday's match after receiving a second yellow card in West Germany.

Full-back Malpas has been recovering from an ankle injury but trained Tuesday and will play if he has no adverse reaction.

Trainer Jim McLean said: "I know it's a gamble playing Malpas but I want him in the team even if he is short of match practice. He is a very important player for Dundee United."

Swedish trainer Gunde Bengtsson reported no injury worries. "It will be difficult for us," he said. "They are a very good team."

Probable teams: Gothenburg — Thomas Wernersson, Mats-Ola Carlsson, Glenn Hysen, Peter Larsson, Stig Fredriksson, Michael Andersson, Magnus Johansson, Tommy Holmgren, Tord Holmgren, Stefan Pettersson, Lennart Nilsson.

Dundee United — Billy Thomson, John Holt, David Narey, Paul Hegarty, Maurice Malpas, Jim McInally, David Bowman, Ian Redford, Eamonn Bannon, Kevin Gallacher, Paul Sturrock.

Panel prepares for Olympic games

ISTANBUL (AP) — Giving pro tennis stars a chance for Olympic gold, reviewing ticket sales for the Calgary winter games and possibly raising the mandatory retirement age for members are among the items for discussion at a week of International Olympic Committee (IOC) meetings beginning Wednesday.

Reports by a panel looking into new ways to finance the committee's activities open the meetings. On Thursday, the IOC's executive board begins two days of talks, and on Saturday the committee's 93rd session starts a two-day run.

It ends next Tuesday with a news conference by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Unlike the IOC's 91st session in Lausanne, Switzerland, last October, where the host cities for the 1992 summer and winter games were decided, these meetings are not expected to produce

much drama.

The biggest news probably will come on what is expected to be a formality: the approval by the full session of a plan to allow millionaire tennis players into the 1988 games on an experimental basis.

The plan, drawn up by the International Tennis Federation (ITF) and approved unanimously by the executive board last February, would allow the pros to compete in the Olympic Tennis Tournament in Seoul if they agreed to drop most money-making aspects during pre-Olympic practice and the games themselves.

The players would not be allowed to accept money for their Olympic feats, nor carry many of the advertising logos that bring them barrels of cash.

The proposal is expected to pass easily and stars such as Mar-

tina Navratilova and John McEnroe could be rocketing forwards and serves for the United States in Olympic competition next fall.

Both the executive board and the full session are scheduled to hear from the organising committee of the Calgary winter games about the state of preparations. And the Calgary officials may find the questioning a bit more pointed than usual on at least two items.

A source said Tuesday that the IOC is "very worried" about Calgary's ticket plans and access to events for accredited journalists.

The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the IOC was worried that not enough tickets would be provided to people from outside North America.

In addition, the source said, there was concern over journalists being accredited for the winter games but not have adequate seating or workspace at some-

venues because of too many public tickets being issued for popular events, such as speed skating and ice hockey.

The source also said the IOC was worried that Barcelona and Albertville, the hosts of the '92 summer and winter games, would rely on the '88 host cities for advice and "get the bad points" of the organisations. To try to avoid that, the source said, the IOC already had held meetings with the '92 organisers and planned to closely monitor building and other projects for the games.

Officials of the Seoul, Albertville and Barcelona organising panels will also address the full session next Sunday and Monday.

spokesman Tony Lush. That places him 628 miles (1,010 kilometres) from Newport, the final destination of any odyssey that began August 30, Lush said.

Frenchman Titouan Lamazou, who has led most of the final leg of the solo race, dropped to fifth place Sunday but pulled back to fourth place by Monday morning with 665 miles (1,070 kilometres) left, Lush said.

Behind Lamazou was overall race leader Philippe Jeantot in fifth place, he said.

"The whole fleet is really jammed up," said Lush. "There is only 219 miles (338 kilometres) between first and 12th place. They should be arriving within two hours of each other on Thursday."

The leaders lost the edge over the weekend as they left north-easterly trade winds and sailed into calmer waters, said Lush.

2nd sport aid race planned for 88

LONDON (AP) — Sport aid's "Race Against Time," the charity run last year by about 20 million people in 89 countries, will be repeated in September 1988 on a grander scale to help deprived children worldwide, organisers said Tuesday.

"This time we hope to involve every country and inhabited territory in the world. We understand there are 218," said sport aid spokesman Nick Cater.

Warriors take on Lakers in NBA playoffs

NEW YORK (AP) — The Golden State Warriors hadn't been in a National Basketball Association (NBA) playoff series in a decade. When they got into one, they turned a trick no team had done in more than 30 years.

On Wednesday, the Warriors take on another big challenge — the Los Angeles Lakers.

Golden State rallied from a 2-0 deficit to beat the Utah Jazz in their five-game Western conference match. The last team to do that was the 1956 Fort Wayne Pistons.

The Lakers, however, are not the Jazz. Not even close. Los Angeles had the NBA's best record this season, 65-17, 21 more victories than Utah and 23 more than the Warriors.

Are the Golden State players shuddering about that?

"We're going to be ready," forward Purvis Short said. "We've played the Lakers tough all year and we really feel confident going in. I think the layoff has to hurt them. They can't think that they'll come in against us and it'll be a cakewalk."

Lakers coach Pat Riley agrees. Los Angeles swept Denver in the first round and hasn't played since last Wednesday.

Denver was an entirely different kind of team — passing game... a lot of open spaces a lot of gaps," Riley said. "And now we're getting down to the trench work."

One other series begins Wednesday as defending champion Boston hosts Milwaukee.

Seattle, which leads the Rockets 1-0, is at Houston, and Detroit, ahead of the Hawks 1-0, is at Atlanta in Wednesday's other games.

Backs-Celtics Boston lost only two games at home all season, but could be without all-star forward Kevin McHale, who has a foot injury. Like the Lakers, the Celtics swept the first round and have been off a week.

Injuries could also be a factor for Milwaukee. Star guard Sidney Moncrief was plagued by a knee injury this season, but he averaged 17.4 points and 31.2 minutes a game in the five-game playoff victory over Philadelphia.

Sonics-Rockets

Seattle conquered one bunch of Texans, the Dallas Mavericks, in the opening round, and they got the jump on Houston with a 111-106 decision on Sunday as Dale Ellis continued his streak with 34 points.

Ellis and teammate Kevin Williams were arrested early Sunday morning following an incident at a Houston night club. Williams was charged with resisting arrest and Ellis with interfering with an arrest.

Ellis knows he'll hear it from the Houston fans.

"I do anticipate that, but I can't let it bother me," Ellis said. **Pistons-Hawks**

Detroit's star, guard Isiah Thomas, outplayed Atlanta's top player, forward Dominique Wilkins, in the series opener, a 112-111 Pistons victory.

Thomas had 30 points and ran the Detroit offense, while Wilkins scored an unspectacular 21 and missed a shot to win the game in the final second. Wilkins had only two baskets in the second half.

Everton to ask league for more medals

LONDON (R) — Everton manager Howard Kendall will be trying to persuade the English league to provide extra championship medals for his large squad this week but the one thing he cannot provide for his players is European competition next season.

After his team clinched the English title with a 1-0 win over Norwich on Monday, Kendall said he hoped to get more than the customary 12 medals from the authorities for the extra large squad he had to use this season due to injuries.

But his players will not receive the prestigious reward of a European Cup place, for so long the coveted prize accompanying an English league crown. The

UEFA ban remains in force next season.

Everton began this season without five first-team players because of injuries and they used 23 men to win the league title.

"I think when you sit back and see what was happened to us in terms of injuries this is a great achievement," Kendall said.

"We owe a lot to a tremendous lot of players."

League regulations say that 16 medals are awarded — 12 for the players — and Kendall must argue the case for several other players to receive them, even if the club has to pay.

There is no rule stipulating the number of games necessary for a medal but the generally accepted figure has been 14.

Man wins 'sports nut' award

NEW YORK (AP) — Matthew "Pop" Shortell was named sports nut of the year for 1987 and has said he could have won it for any of the past 40 years, too.

Shortell, 64, of Ansonia, Connecticut, says he attended 329 consecutive Ansonia high school football games and officiated more than 15,000 games each in basketball and softball. He once refereed 11 basketball games in a single day.

The winner's prize is a sports fan's dream package: A large screen colour television, a video cassette recorder, a reclining armchair and dinner with Vitale. Shortell was the oldest of five finalists.

Lendl shows who is no. 1 in tennis

HAMBURG (R) — Ivan Lendl removed any doubts as to who is the world's best tennis player with a brilliant series of performances to capture the \$375,000 West German Open at the weekend.

There was a question mark over Lendl's ability to stay on top of the rankings when he was beaten in Tokyo last month by American David Pate in his first tournament since arthroscopic surgery on a knee injury in March.

Critics began pointing out that he had not won a tournament since retaining the Masters in New York last December and that his last grand prize title was way back in September when he won the U.S. Open.

Suggestions that young pretenders such as West Germany's Wimbledon champion Boris Becker and Australian Open winner Stefan Edberg of Sweden

might start trying his crown for size were inevitable.

But Lendl confounded everybody with his comeback in Hamburg, including himself, as he admitted early in the week he did not expect the title.

In the quarter-finals and semi-finals he was on the brink of defeat to Thierry Tulasne of France and Swede Kent Carlsson before gritting his teeth and turning the matches round in epic battles lasting almost three hours.

Then in the final he completely overwhelmed compatriot Miloslav Mecir, who had beaten him in Key Biscayne in March, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

"Playing those two tough matches back to back and then still being fresh for a best-of-five final, I think I've showed I'm doing the right thing and that I'm back," he said.

Lendl had never really been away. He took barely a month of

tournament play after his operation and has a record this year of 16 wins to three defeats.

"For most players that would be all right but by my standards I haven't won enough lately."

(Remarkably it was Lendl's first win in Europe since winning the French Open in Paris last June.

As it was also his first event on clay since Paris, he will almost certainly return as favourite to retain his title there when the tournament starts in three weeks' time.

"But what you did in Hamburg doesn't count there," Lendl argued. "To win in Paris you have to play well in Paris and win seven matches."

However, Lendl showed the fighting spirit which marks him as a player of exceptional class. Struggling 6-3, 5-3 down to resolute baseliner Carlsson, he moved up a couple of gears to win the next 10 games and the match.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Napoli buys Brazilian star for \$4m

SAO PAULO (R) — Brazilian World Cup striker Careca has joined Italian league leaders Napoli in a \$4 million deal, an official of his Sao Paulo club confirmed Tuesday. The official said in a television interview that Sao Paulo and Careca would each receive \$2 million. The official also said Napoli had agreed on a \$700,000 annual salary for the player, who had signed a two-year contract. Careca was due to fly to Italy later this week to undergo a medical examination and was due to join Napoli, where he will play alongside Argentine star Diego Maradona, for the start of the new Italian season.

Club boss shot dead for 'Mafia links'

NAPLES, Italy (R) — Two gunmen shot dead the head of a Naples soccer club in front of a thousand spectators before the start of a local match, police have said. They said the dead man, Angelo Magliulo, was a suspected member of the Camorra, the Naples equivalent of the Sicilian Mafia, and appeared to have been the victim of a clan feud. The gunman fired about 20 shots at 35-year-old Magliulo before calmly walking out of the stadium. The match, between Magliulo's club Afragola and Santa Maria a Vico, was called off.

Bulgarian Petrov breaks snatch record

REIMS, France (R) — Bulgarian Mikhail Petrov broke the world record for the snatch in the lightweight (67.5 kilogramme) category with a lift of 157.5 kilogramme on the second day of the European Weightlifting Championships here Tuesday. He beat the previous record of 155.5 kilogramme set in 1984 by Vladimir Grachev of the Soviet Union.

Kenya's Kiptum wins 5,000 metres

HIROSHIMA, Japan (AP) — Joseph Kiptum outran fellow Kenyan Andrew Masai Tuesday and won the 5,000-metre event by 2.6 seconds in the Oda Mikio memorial international track and field meet. The 24-year-old Masai led the field of 31 runners for the first 2,000 metres, but then Kiptum pulled ahead and won in 13 minutes, 44.19 seconds. Masai finished second in 13:46.82 before 3,000 spectators at the Hiroshima prefectural track and field grounds in western Japan. Kenji Ayabe of Japan was third in 13:48.27. Norifumi Yamashita of Japan won the triple jump with a leap of 16.32 metres (53 feet, 2 1/4 inches). Robert Cannon of the United States placed second at 16.68 metres (54 feet, 8 3/4 inches). In the women's competition, Li Huihong of China won the long jump with a leap of 6.04 metres (19 feet, 9 3/4 inches), and China's Li Xiaohui placed second in the discus with a throw of 53.26 metres (174 feet, 8 3/4 inches).

FIFA to inspect 1990 World Cup sites

ZURICH (R) — A four-man team from the International Football Federation (FIFA) will inspect the 12 proposed stadiums for the 1990 World Cup in Italy for the first time next week. A FIFA news release said the delegation, led by organising committee chairman Hermann Neuberger of West Germany, would visit Bari, Bologna, Cagliari, Florence, Genoa, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Rome, Turin, Udine and Verona from May 10-16.

Polish weightlifter defects to W. Germany

BONN (AP) Polish weightlifter Bernhard Piekorz defected from his team during the European championships in France and has joined his brother in West Germany, security sources have said. The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Piekorz defected over the weekend, after winning the silver medal in the 52-kilogramme (114.55 lbs) class at the championships in Reims. Piekorz was driven from Reims to West Germany by his brother, who lives in this country, the sources said. They declined to give other details.

Pakistan bowler signs for Lancashire

LONDON (R) — Wasim Akram, Pakistan's left-arm new-ball bowler, has signed a six-year contract to play English county cricket for Lancashire, the club announced Tuesday. Wasim, a member of the Pakistan side currently touring England, will start playing for Lancashire next season. Lancashire secretary Chris Hassell said: "We are delighted — this is a tremendous signing. Imran Khan (Pakistan captain) believes this young man will be one of the top bowlers in the world in time." The rule restricting teams to one overseas player taking part in county games means Lancashire will have to decide what to do with their Jamaican fast bowlers Patrick Patterson and Ken McLeod. Patterson finishes a two-year contract at the end of this season but may not be available next season because of the West Indies tour. McLeod, who joined the county recently on a short contract, made an impressive debut against Middlesex last week.

Professor pursues mysteries of knuckleballs

NEW YORK (R) — Far from the nearest baseball diamond, a college professor with no love of the game has made a science out of throwing knuckleballs — the baffling pitch that has long tormented the best of big league batters.

Doctor Joel Hollenberg of the Cooper Union School of Engineering has spent the past six years quietly developing a computer model he says details every variation of the pitch, which confounds by dipping, darting and weaving every which way.

Help for beleaguered batters, however, is not in the game plan. Hollenberg, 49, who made use of a laboratory wind tunnel and engineering mathematics in analysing his subject, is not interested in making the knuckle-

ball an easier target to hit.

"I visualise the research as kind of an aid to a pitching coach or to a knuckleballer," Hollenberg told Reuters. "In other words, I envisage this as a weapon for pitchers."

Hollenberg became interested in the knuckleball after offering his opinion on the physics of the "butterfly" pitch in a sports magazine interview six years ago.

"I sort of gave them my impressions of what the knuckleball did and why, although I wasn't really entirely sure," he said. "I hazarded some informed speculation."

After seeing his opinions put forth as expert, the professor figured: "I better find out what's really going on."

Hollenberg said he found a dearth of scholarly work on the aerodynamics of baseballs and what little existed treated them as smooth spheres instead of taking into account the stitching on the ball, which in the case of the knuckleball creates a "drag" effect on the virtually spinless pitch.

Although the strange behaviour of the knuckleball often sends catchers scrambling after loose balls despite the use of an oversized mitt, Hollenberg says he can predict the flutterball's flight path with pinpoint accuracy.

The professor claims his micro-computer menu of knucklers plots every possible flight path for the pitch, with ballpark variables such as humidity, barometric pressure, temperature and wind velocity factored in.

Knuckleballs, mastered by few pitchers and made famous by such practitioners as Hoyt Wilhelm, Wilbur Wood and Phil Niekro, are subject to environmental whim unlike fastballs, curves or sliders because they are thrown with little spin.

The basic assortment of pitches are grasped with the thumb and next two fingers wrapped around the ball.

Knuckleballers, however, grip the ball with their nails dug in and their knuckles flush against the ball. Rather than give the ball rotation by rolling it off their fingers, they "push" the ball forward, releasing it with little or no rotation.

As a result, rather than "breaking" in a way the batter can plot as he starts to attack the pitch, the knuckleball floats along and often changes direction over the last third of its 18.44 metres

journey home.

Still, Hollenberg believes he has cracked the mystery.

"The more I learned about it the more I realised it was a pitch that could be brought under control," he said. "I could foresee that the pitcher could be able to learn how to release the ball for maximum batter disadvantage."

Hollenberg, who has sent students off to study current master craftsman Niekro at work in spring training, has been operating on a shoestring budget. Efforts to convince a major league team to help him test his theories have come up empty.

The lack of backing has not diminished the researcher's enthusiasm. Nor has his interest in the subject made him any more of a fan.

A native New Yorker who rooted for the Cleveland Indians as a boy — "which everyone thought was sort of bizarre" — Hollenberg says he has never been particularly sports minded.

He said when friends saw him quoted in a sports magazine "they thought it was pretty funny because they knew that my interest in sport at that time was that if you had an interest in sport you should lie down until the interest goes away."

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Tumbling oil revenues hit UAE economy

ABU DHABI (R) — Tumbling oil revenues struck the United Arab Emirates (UAE) economy by more than one-fifth last year, cutting into the country's trade and current account surpluses, but the Central Bank predicted an upturn soon.

Earnings from oil exports, on which the economy depends heavily, fell 38 per cent to 25 billion dirhams (\$6.8 billion) from 40 billion dirhams (\$11 billion) in 1985, the bank said in its 1986 annual report.

Gross domestic product fell by 21.4 per cent to 80.3 billion dirhams (\$22 billion) with oil, industry and construction the worst affected sectors.

The bank said the UAE continued to show trade and current account surpluses although these fell to their lowest level in years. The trade surplus plunged to 12.2 billion dirhams (\$3.3 billion) from 30.2 billion (\$8.2 billion) in 1985, while the current account surplus slid to 6.8 billion dirhams (\$2 billion) from 25.5 billion (\$7 billion).

The surpluses "strengthen confidence in the ability of the UAE economy to overcome the sharp negative effects of the oil market and lead one to expect positive developments in the coming years," the bank said.

The UAE, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), has benefited from OPEC's efforts this year to fix oil prices at an average \$18 a barrel.

World oil prices fell last year to as low as \$8 a barrel from around \$28 in January 1986.

On the bright side, the bank said liquidity remained adequate and inflation at an average level of one to two per cent despite the higher cost of imports caused by currency fluctuations.

The UAE dirham is pegged to the U.S. dollar whose decline against other major world currencies last year has been an added burden on the economy.

Some non-oil sectors such as agriculture, electricity and water showed moderate growth, the bank said.

Dollar drops

LONDON (R) — The dollar dropped Tuesday as financial markets decided that Washington talks between President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone did little to resolve problems that beset the global economy.

The dollar's midday setting in Frankfurt at 1.7640 West German marks — down from 1.7786 on Monday — was the lowest since July 30, 1980, when the rate was fixed at 1.7621 marks.

Currency dealers were sceptical that the Reagan-Nakasone talks last week brought convincing measures to correct a huge U.S. trade deficit and burgeoning Japanese surplus.

Remarks on Monday by U.S. Commerce Under-Secretary Bruce Smart that the talks were a disappointment reinforced the mood.

The dollar closed weak in New York Monday night, worth 138.50 yen and 1.7650 West German marks.

And when the important London market reopened Tuesday after a long holiday weekend it failed to perk up.

Despite buying to try to help it by West Germany's Bundesbank and the Central Bank of Switzerland, it dipped to 138.05 yen and 1.7615 marks during Europe's morning.

The big test for the dollar, hovering close to its recent record post-war low of 137.25 yen, may be Wednesday when the Tokyo market reopens. Tokyo closed for holidays both on Monday and Tuesday.

As the dollar dipped, so gold rose — to a London price Tuesday morning at \$464.50 an ounce, up from \$453.75 last Friday. Silver was up 90 U.S. cents to \$9 an ounce.

Investors favour bullion when the international economic outlook seems uncertain.

Mr. Nakasone told Mr. Reagan he would shave short-term interest rates and pledged other measures to stimulate demand in Japan's economy so that it imports more and exports less.

But many economists doubt he can do much to make the Japanese buy more goods, citing a tradition of thrift and high food and housing prices there which drain consumer budgets.

And, with dealers guessing that it will take time to get world trade into anything close to a balance, the dollar is continuing to obey the laws of the market place and fall.

Remarks on Monday by Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl that the stability of world currency rates is a long way off did nothing to help the dollar on Tuesday.

"If Poehl himself is sceptical about a dollar recovery, there will be nobody in the market expecting a dollar rise," said a Frankfurt dealer for a large U.S.-based bank.

Some investors worry that the United States will resort to protectionism to correct its deficit, straining world trade.

Speculation was increasing Tuesday that, in the short-term, U.S. interest rates will have to rise to arrest the dollar's fall and attract money to dollar-denominated investments.

Oman hikes cargo fees

MUSCAT, Oman (Agencies) — Oman's communications minister, Sheikh Hamoud bin Abdullah Al Harthi, announced an increase in container handling charges for transshipment through the sultanate's two state-run Arabian Sea ports Monday.

The new tariffs at Mina Qaboos in Muscat and the smaller Mina Raysut in Salalah are 15 riyals (\$39) each for containers up to seven metres long and 25 riyals (\$65) for bigger containers.

The previous charge, 10 riyals (\$26) for all containers, was set low to attract business, shipping sources said.

"People have got to know the port and like it now," said one source, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The new figures are more in line with our actual costs, giving us no real profit. We're operating on very small margins," he said.

Facilities at Mina Qaboos were expanded under Oman's second five-year plan 1981-85 to service the growing number of ships calling there.

The two ports are distant from the Gulf, where Iran and Iraq regularly attack ships in their 6½-year-old war. Oman straddles the Strait of Hormuz, the Gulf's only gateway.

Some 1,600 ships and 1,100 light craft called at Mina Qaboos in 1985, the latest year for which statistics are available.

The port handled 2.54 million tonnes of cargo that year, with container traffic increasing by nearly 19 per cent.

Mina Raysut, where container facilities were installed under the

1981-85 plan, handled 322 ships and around 430,000 tonnes of cargo in 1985.

Oman signs agreement for oil exploration near Strait of Hormuz

Meanwhile, Oman has signed an agreement for a foreign consortium to explore for oil near the Strait of Hormuz entrance to the Gulf, government sources said Monday.

The 2,000-square kilometre concession, for which the accord was signed with International Petroleum Corp (IPC), is off the Omani town of Bukha, near another concession where IPC has already discovered oil and gas, they said.

IPC is a consortium comprising Sweden's Adolf Lundin Group and West Germany's Wintershall A.G., the sources said.

The agreement stipulates that if oil is found in commercial quantities the accord will be in effect for 30 years, with IPC keeping 12 per cent of the oil and giving 88 per cent to Oman.

IPC's current concession off Bukha has proved fruitful, with plans being developed to ship the oil by tanker and to bring the gas ashore to be distributed in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman, an oil source in Oman said.

The new IPC agreement brings to 13 the number of concessions currently granted in Oman, which produces about 530,000 barrels per day (b/d) and has capacity of more than 700,000 b/d, oil sources said.

World Bank announces major reorganisation

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Barber Conable of the World Bank, the biggest source of aid to poor countries, announced a major reorganisation on Monday that may cut as many as 600 from its staff of more than 6,000.

"I hope it will be fewer," he told reporters.

Mr. Conable said one staff member in four is American. The rest come from over 100 countries of the 151 that own the bank.

He said the part of the World Bank group that makes money, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), will continue leading at the present rate, about \$14 billion a year. Its International Development Association (IDA), which lends to the poorest countries at less than one per cent annual interest, is awaiting approval by Congress of a U.S. contribution of \$2.9 billion.

If that goes through, over 30 other donor countries are expected to join in, so that loans can go forward at a rate of about \$4 billion a year for the next three years.

Mr. Conable said he will appoint a new vice president to deal with the whole problem of Third World debt, which the

bank estimates will reach \$1.08 trillion this year. He added that the job has been offered to Mr. Eugene Rotberg, the bank's American treasurer, and Mr. Rotberg is now considering it.

"The bank is being asked to do many new things," Mr. Conable said.

The trade bill passed last week by the House of Representatives would associate the bank with a new international body that would be created to manage Third World debt. The new organisation would buy up loans to Third World countries at a discount and pass the benefit along to the borrowers. Treasury Secretary James Baker opposes the plan.

Mr. Conable said he still prefers Mr. Baker's own plan, under which the bank would take a major role in promoting new loans of \$29 billion over three years to 15 countries already deep in debt. Borrowing governments would adopt new policies friend-

lier to private enterprise so that they would be in better position to repay.

Mr. Baker wanted \$20 billion to come from commercial banks. But since he made the proposal 18 months ago, U.S. banks have been collecting money owed them instead of lending out additional sums.

Mr. Conable is a former Republican congressman from New York, who took over the presidency of the bank 10 months ago. He said there will be four senior vice presidents instead of two.

Mr. Moeen Qureshi, a Pakistani who has been in charge of finance, will trade jobs with Mr. Ernest Stern, an American who has been running operations. Mr. W. David Hopper, a Canadian who is now vice president for South Asia, will be in charge of policy, planning and research and Mr. Willi Wapenhans of West Germany will become senior vice president for administration instead of vice president for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

Mr. Conable said the reorganisation will cost a maximum of \$150 million to put through, but would save as much as \$50 million a year.

IMF lends Indonesia \$609m

JAKARTA (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has approved a loan of \$609 million to Indonesia to help the country's balance of payments, badly hit by the slump in world oil prices, an Indonesian government statement said.

"We view this loan as an indication of the confidence the IMF has in our economy and our management of it," Indonesian Central Bank Governor Arifin Siregar said in the statement.

The World Bank approved a \$300 million trade adjustment loan in February to help Asia's largest oil exporter adapt to the impact of the crash in world oil prices in early 1986.

The oil price fall cut the value of Indonesia's oil and natural gas exports by 40 per cent, forcing it to devalue the rupiah by 31 per cent last September.

"In response to lower commodity prices, Indonesia adopted policies of fiscal and monetary restraint. The support of institutions such as the IMF will serve to maintain the momentum of Indonesia's economic adjustment," Mr. Siregar stated.

Western bankers said the World Bank and IMF credits would help Indonesia, the Third World's sixth largest foreign debtor, to raise further commercial loans.

The country of 168 million people is an important producer of tin, palm oil, rubber, coffee and tea, and lies astride the strategic sea lanes between the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

A series of measures by Indonesia, including the September devaluation and steps to boost non-oil exports, have won support from overseas bankers and lending institutions.

Mr. John Bohn, visiting chairman of the U.S. Export-Import (Exim) Bank, said Monday in Jakarta that Indonesia had shown toughness in adopting the necessary measures to face last year's plunge in world oil prices.

The Exim Bank has announced \$100 million in soft loans for Indonesia, while Japan's Exim Bank is providing financing of \$300 million to allow World Bank Development projects to go ahead which otherwise would have been scrapped or delayed

because of Indonesia's cash shortage.

Mr. Siregar has said there is no formal conditions attached to the IMF loans as Indonesia had made the necessary policy adjustments.

He told Reuters in an interview last month he now expected that with oil prices around \$18 a barrel Indonesia's current account deficit in the 1987/88 financial year which began on April 1 would be less than originally forecast. He said the deficit would probably fall below \$2 billion from \$4.1 billion in 1986/87. The government previously projected the 1987/88 deficit at \$2.63 billion, if oil prices averaged \$15 a barrel.

The current account reflects the balance of trade, plus transactions in invisible goods and services.

Indonesia's disbursed foreign debts, including the private sector, are now around \$38 billion, Western bankers estimate.

The World Bank has said further borrowing by Indonesia is conditional on it maintaining present adjustment policies, including reducing protectionism and tariff barriers.

EC expects record cereal crop

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community (EC), already heavily overburdened with food surpluses, is expected to produce a record crop of cereals in 1987/88, EC sources said Monday.

The prospect of yet another bumper crop arises just as the 12-nation Community is struggling to cut farm subsidies and discourage the over-production which handouts to farmers have

encouraged.

More than two-thirds of the EC is spent on farm support.

Economists say that agricultural subsidies by the EC, Japan and United States are becoming a global scandal. A glut of cut-price farm produce in industrial nations has helped depress prices to farmers in Third World countries which sorely need a flourishing

countryside.

The EC sources said the cereals harvest, which last hit a record high in 1984/85, was expected to rise almost 11 per cent to more than 170 million tonnes in 1987/88 from around 153 million tonnes in 1986/87.

The Community's grain silos are already filled with some 10.6 million tonnes of surplus cereal.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today you have a considerable amount of resourcefulness and cleverness. Make conditions more extensive so that you can gain more of the benefits.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Find several ways of getting your plans operating. Talk with an associate who can help speed things up.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can see more clearly how to make more money. An expert in business can be most helpful to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study new methods that will help you produce more. Get the assistance of a clever associate.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) An expert can confidentially give you advice on how you can gain a greater abundance.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Gain the assistance of clever and alert friends so that you can gain your aims more easily. Relax tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Something you do today can easily improve your public image. Get your abilities to the attention of bigwigs.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You feel a new course of action will work out well, but perfect it first. A trip may be coming up soon.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can get much vital data from an expert in business. Be very sociable in the evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A quick-acting partner gives you good advice for advancement. Make the evening a sociable one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) So much efficiency is possible at work now. Be more cooperative with your co-workers.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get some particular talent working profitably. Do whatever will please your mate and your close ties.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Some fast-talking person can convince a close relative to agree to a plan that is vital to you.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY — he, or she, will be most capable of working with his, or her, hands. It would be wise to give a course of education that will combine the strong mental and physical powers of this child. Late in life your child will choose a profession that is highly progressive.

THE Daily Crossword by Reginald L. Johnson

ACROSS

- Book jacket
- Super jet
- Beefy parts
- Alkaloid
- Pineau
- Dr. polio
- Shirlock Holmes
- Adventurer
- Cole, resort
- Repeats
- Thrill
- Litric
- Rational
- Knob
- Political
- Centennial
- Profit, for good or evil
- Playboy
- Personage
- Of the ball
- Shedlock Holmes
- Adventurer
- Youthful years
- Customary
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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. Litter 2. Reactions 3. Substrates 4. Country 5. Mergers 6. Used car deal

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739. Litter 740. Reactions 741. Substrates 742. Country 743. Mergers 744. Used car deal

745. Litter 746. Reactions 747. Substrates 748. Country 749. Mergers 750. Used car deal

751. Litter 752. Reactions 753. Substrates 754. Country 755. Mergers 756. Used car deal

757. Litter 758. Reactions 759. Substrates 760. Country 761. Mergers 762. Used car deal

763. Litter 764. Reactions 765. Substrates 766. Country 767. Mergers 768. Used car deal

769. Litter 770. Reactions 771. Substrates 772. Country 773. Mergers 774. Used car deal

775. Litter 776. Reactions 777. Substrates 7

S. Africa hit by explosions, mass black protests on eve of elections

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Explosions rocked central Johannesburg and a border town as South African police braced for two days of black protest on the eve of whites-only elections.

A black man was killed and 10 other blacks injured when their truck hit a landmine near the border with Zimbabwe on Monday night and two bombs caused slight damage to the Johannesburg Civic Centre early Tuesday.

The government's Bureau For Information reported the driver of the truck was killed and 10 passengers were injured, three seriously, when the vehicle hit a mine west of the town of Messina, close to the Limpopo River border with Zimbabwe.

But there were no casualties in the explosions at the Johannesburg Civic Centre which is to be used as a polling station Wednesday.

The government has predicted a campaign of terror by nationalist guerrillas during the election. The latest violence was re-

ported as tens of thousands of blacks, watched by large security contingents, stayed at home in segregated townships at the start of a nationwide anti-election protest.

Anti-apartheid radicals barricaded roads with burning tyres and tree trunks in townships near the Indian Ocean port of Durban and the atmosphere in Soweto, the country's largest black city on the outskirts of Johannesburg, was tense.

Major trade unions and dissident groups had set Tuesday and Wednesday as days of peaceful protest over the 25 million black majority's exclusion from parliamentary elections.

Police Commissioner Johan Coetzee said Monday that black radicals planned to disrupt the

election by organising school boycotts, student protests and work stoppages.

He said in an interview with the Johannesburg Star that they also planned to take busloads of black children to polling stations, ostensibly on educational trips, but in reality to create confrontations with police and voters.

In the Durban black township of Kwamashu, reporters saw at least 10 blazing barricades blocking dusty streets as police armoured cars escorted buses carrying the few commuters who defied the protest call.

In the nearby town of Umlazi, where conservative Zulu tribesmen have strong influence, many students went to school.

A Reuters correspondent in Soweto said most residents appeared to ignore appeals broadcast over army loudspeakers to go to their jobs in Johannesburg.

Full details of the protest plans cannot be reported under a state

100 feared killed in Indonesian landslide

JAKARTA (R) — At least 35 people were killed and 50 injured in a landslide which swamped dozens of homes at a limestone quarry on the Indonesian island Sumatra, police said Tuesday.

A police spokesman in Padangpanjang, west Sumatra, told Reuters by telephone that at least 65 other people were missing feared killed in the landslide caused by heavy rains Monday.

Army rescue workers used bulldozers to push aside earth and rocks as they searched for victims.

District Police Chief Sohoni Effendi said 50 homes around a limestone quarry near Padangpanjang were hit by piles of falling earth and rocks which had been loosened by heavy equato-

Rotary clubs ordered to admit women

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. supreme court has ruled that Rotary Clubs, all male private community service groups, must admit women in the United States. In a 7-0 decision, the court rejected arguments by Rotary International that U.S. state laws requiring admission of women violate the constitutional rights of Rotarians to associate with whom they please. Rotary International is a worldwide association of all-male clubs active in community service. There are nearly 20,000 clubs in 157 countries with more than 900,000 members. Supporting Rotary International in the case were a wide range of other non-profit business groups, including the Kiwanis, Moose and Lions Lodges. "In this case, the evidence fails to demonstrate that admitting women to Rotary Clubs will affect in any significant way the existing members' ability to carry out their various purposes," Justice Lewis Powell wrote for the court.

Global AIDS project launched

LONDON (AP) — The International Planned Parenthood Federation has said it has launched a \$1.6 million (\$2.7-million) global campaign to combat the spread of AIDS. The federation, which has affiliates in 23 nations, said it was setting up an AIDS prevention unit at its London headquarters to provide information and help where needed, particularly in the developing world. A pilot programme in Africa includes training in health education and money for blood-screening equipment, the federation said in a statement. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is widespread in central Africa. The fatal disease, which cripples the body's natural immunity to disease, is usually transmitted by sexual contact and exchange of blood. In the Western world, male homosexuals have been most at risk.

Reagan orders creation of AIDS panel

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has ordered the setting up of a national commission to help deal with the killer disease AIDS. "AIDS is clearly one of the most serious health problems facing the world community and our health care establishment is working overtime to find a cure," Mr. Reagan said in a written statement. "The commission will help us to ensure that we are using every possible public health measure to contain the spread of the virus," he said. White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said the commission would among other things review completed research, target future areas of research and recommend ways to protect Americans who do not have the disease.

Wife looking out for Reagan's welfare

NEW YORK (R) — President Reagan's wife Nancy has said she makes no apologies for looking out for her husband's personal and political welfare. "Although I don't get involved in policy, it's silly to suggest my opinion should not carry some weight with a man I've been married to for 35 years," Mrs. Reagan told a luncheon at the American Newspaper Publishers Association convention. Mrs. Reagan has frequently been referred to recently as a behind-the-scenes political manipulator directing some of her husband's public actions. She was believed to be instrumental in forcing the ouster of Donald Regan as White House chief of staff, and his replacement by former Senator Howard Baker. "I'm a woman who loves her husband, and I make no apologies for looking out for his personal and political welfare," she said. "We have a genuine, sharing marriage. I go to his aid. He comes to mine. I have opinions. He has opinions. We don't always agree. But neither marriage nor politics denies a spouse the right to hold an opinion or the right to express it." Mrs. Reagan opened her speech with jokes about her alleged role in the White House. "This morning I had planned to clear up U.S.-Soviet differences on intermediate-range nuclear missiles — but I decided to clean out Ronnie's sock drawer instead," she said. "You know, I recently read that I am an 'uneducated, unaccountable, power-hungry political manipulator' of 'extraordinary viciousness' who, 'supported in her power playing by a bloated, expensive staff, exhibits a zest for combat and presumes to control the actions and appointments of the executive branch.' As my son said, 'yeah, mom, that's you.'"

QE2 diverts to avoid ice

LONDON (AP) — Britain's luxury QE2 liner was to arrive late in New York on Monday after a 400-kilometre diversion in fog to avoid ice in the area where the Titanic sank in 1912. London's Daily Telegraph reported. The QE2 sailed from Southampton on Thursday on its first voyage after a 179-day refit in Bremerhaven, West Germany, which cost £110 million (£182 million). The Cunard Line said Sunday it would pay crew members a £200 (£332) bonus for extra work they did to remedy faults in plumbing, air conditioning and other problems. Cunard Chairman Alan Kennedy, who is on board, said Saturday that all 1,200 passengers would be offered a 40 per cent cash refund on their fares after many complaints. The Titanic sank on its maiden voyage with the loss of some 1,500 lives after hitting an iceberg.

Farmers get rich by raising snakes

PEKING (R) — Ten Chinese farmers have become rich by raising snakes on rats. The New China News Agency said Monday the farmers, in the south-west China region of Guangxi, gave away electric rat-catching devices and then bought rat bodies from trappers for 27 cents a head. The rats are fed to the snakes. Venom and snake gallbladders are sold to makers of Chinese medicine, the skin to tanners and the meat of the snakes is sold to gourmets. The news agency said the farmers were raising 2,300 snakes, including cobras, and had hatched 2,600 babies. In a separate rat story, a rat in the central province of Shanxi stole 27 new watches from a shop and nearly framed a shop assistant for the crime, the China Daily reported Monday. It said a long police inquiry into the missing watches failed to turn up any clues and a salesman in the shop was under suspicion. When the shop counter was moved, the four-legged thief and his loot were found in a hole underneath, it added.

Grave robbers cut China's phone links

HONG KONG (R) — Thieves plundering an ancient burial site in central China accidentally cut a telephone cable and disrupted the country's international calls for almost 24 hours, an official Chinese news agency reported Monday. The China News Agency said the incident occurred near Xian last January. The agency said the number of thefts from tombs was increasing as prices for Chinese antiques soar. More than 70 cases had been reported in the old capitals of Xian and Luoyang where many of the country's past rulers were buried. It said the authorities were stepping up a crackdown on thefts from graves and the smuggling of antiques. Smuggled antiques are usually taken to Hong Kong and Macao where dealers pay much higher prices than in China.

Peking approves dances

PEKING (R) — Dances have been approved for the people of Peking as long as the lights are kept bright, no liquor is served and a band can be found that knows two tunes and has four matching jackets. The official China News Service has published city government regulations that came into effect on May 1 that permit "cultural work-units," hotels, restaurants and private businessmen to arrange dances. An applicant must be checked by the police, get a licence from the Culture Ministry and a business permit from the industrial and commercial management office, it said. The dancehall must have at least five watters of light per square metre and the organiser cannot hire hosts or hostesses or serve liquor, it said. The band must wear the same clothes, have at least four musicians and know at least two tunes, and must play only music that has been legally published or broadcast on television or radio, it said. There is no regulation on the type of dancing, it said.

Second Chernobyl reactor closed for maintenance

MOSCOW (R) — The second of four reactors at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station has been shut down for preventive maintenance work, the official Soviet News Agency TASS said Tuesday.

The shut-down would last until June 1, TASS said but gave no further details.

It said the first unit at the plant, north of Kiev, was operating at full planned capacity and decontamination work was continuing at the third reactor, adjacent to the entombed fourth unit, which exploded one year ago.

The first two Chernobyl reactors, shut down after the nuclear accident, came back on stream last autumn.

TASS said the plant had since produced seven billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

The Soviet Union has begun work on a new type of water-

moderated nuclear reactor which should improve reliability and safety, Atomic Power Engineering Minister Nikolai Lukonin said Monday.

Mr. Lukonin told TASS that the reactors would function automatically with little need for intervention by staff.

TASS did not say when the reactors would enter service.

Soviet authorities earlier said they planned to install the water-cooled, water-moderated reactors at new nuclear plants instead of the graphite-moderated model in use at older plants, including the Chernobyl power station in Ukraine.

According to Soviet officials, the decision to switch to the water-moderated reactors was taken before the Chernobyl accident and was based on cutting costs.

6 die in Texas road accident

BEAUMONT, Texas (AP) — A bus and an 18-wheel truck collided on a rain-slick interstate highway, killing at least six people and injuring 19, police said.

The truck "jumped the median and apparently hit it (the bus) broadside," said Michael Wright, a ticket agent for the bus company, Trailways.

The impact tore off the front half of the bus and split the right side, leaving a trail of debris on Interstate 10. The accident occurred Monday in a heavy downpour about 1:50 p.m. (1850 GMT), said Fire Department dispatcher Bill Weinblinger.

"I remember just seeing all the chairs go to the front and I

climbed over and started helping everybody," said passenger Traneae Chardon, who was seated in the middle of the bus.

At least six people on the bus were confirmed dead and 19 were injured, including the truck driver, said Fire Department Capt. David Hooks.

Police spokesman Billy Blankenship said officials at the scene at first reported seven fatalities, but later determined that only six people had died.

Those being treated suffered broken bones, internal injuries, cuts, neck injuries and multiple trauma injuries, and one was undergoing surgery.

Pope ends W. German visit

ROME (R) — Pope John Paul's trip to West Germany drew repeated attention to the country's Nazi past but avoided discussion on whether the German church did all it could to stop the rise of Adolf Hitler.

In a brief address to reporters accompanying him during the flight back to Italy Monday, the Pope said the trip, his 34th outside Italy, had been "a very important one."

At nearly all of his stops during the five-day trip the Pope referred to the tragedy of the Nazi era, at one point describing it as the personification of evil and proof that the devil existed.

The highlight, and also the most controversial part of the trip, was the beatification of Cologne last Friday of Edith Stein, a Jewish-born convert who became a Roman Catholic nun and was killed at the Auschwitz camp in 1942.

beatification is the penultimate step leading a sainthood in the Roman Catholic Church. Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in an official departure ceremony, Monday thanked the Pope for his contacts with Jewish leaders saying they were especially important because of Germany's "horrible history this century."

Tribal guerrillas kill 7 in southern Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — Separatist tribal rebels machinegunned seven people to death and burned scores of houses at a settlers' colony in southern Bangladesh, local officials said Tuesday.

They said members of the outlawed "Shanti Bahini" (peace force) attacked the settlement near the border town of Ramgarh Monday night.

After their attacks the rebels, who are fighting for autonomy for the Chittagong Hill Tracts, fled across the nearby border into India, the officials said.

Until Monday night's attack

there had been a two-week lull in rebel activity following abortive talks last month between the foreign secretaries of India and Bangladesh on ending the cross-border insurgency.

The Shantis want autonomy for the 14,200 square kilometres of Chittagong Hill Tracts and the expulsion of non-tribal settlers who, they claim, are destroying tribal culture and stealing tribal lands.

New Delhi emphatically denies charges by Dhaka that it is providing sanctuary and supplying arms to the rebels.

Kabul says Karmal left on trip to Soviet Union

ISLAMABAD (R) — Deposed Afghan President Babrak Karmal has left Kabul for the Soviet Union for medical treatment and rest, official Kabul Radio reported.

The radio monitored in Islamabad said the visit was in response to an invitation and doctors' advice, but it did not specify for what ailment the 58-year-old Karmal would be treated nor did it say from whom the invitation came.

Mr. Karmal was replaced as Communist Party leader by Najib in May last year, officially because of Mr. Karmal's poor health. Mr. Karmal was stripped of the figurehead presidency in November.

Before his departure, Mr. Kar-

mal Monday met with Mr. Najib, other party politburo members and Central Committee secretaries, the radio said. He was seen off at the Kabul airport by several party and government officials, family members and the Soviet ambassador in Kabul, the radio said.

It described Mr. Karmal only as a party Central Committee member and said he left for the Soviet Union "on invitation and advice of doctors for treatment and rest."

Mr. Karmal has visited the Soviet Union several times for medical treatment and Western diplomats have speculated he might be suffering from lung and other ailments.

Bomb damages Athens bank

ATHENS, Greece (Agencies) — A bomb exploded Tuesday outside a bank in a residential Athens district, shattering windows but causing no injuries, police said.

The blast occurred at 3:30 a.m. (0030 GMT) at a branch office of the Credit Bank in the Peristeri neighbourhood, said a police spokesman who asked for anonymity.

The spokesman said the explosion smashed the bank's windows and those of a store opposite. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blast.

A left-wing Greek terrorist group, Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA), claimed bomb attacks last Thursday against two government tax offices and the Greek subsidiary of Union Carbide, the U.S. chemical company. No injuries were reported in any of the blasts.

Meanwhile former Greek military junta leader George Papadopoulos was taken from jail to parliament under heavy police guard Tuesday to give evidence before a parliamentary committee.

Sri Lankan youths reportedly seek to topple government

COLOMBO (R) — Hundreds of young Sri Lankans receive military training from a banned political group whose aim is to overthrow President Junius Jayawardene, police said Tuesday.

"They are a serious threat to the government and many have also infiltrated the security forces," a senior police spokesman, who declined to be identified, told Reuters in an interview.

He said thousands had joined the extreme left-wing Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), banned in 1983 by the government for suspected involvement in rioting in July that year when about 400 minority Tamils were killed by mobs of majority Sinhalese.

Police blamed Janatha for provoking the riots after a funeral ceremony in Colombo for 13 soldiers killed by Tamil guerrillas fighting for a separatist state in northern and eastern areas of the island.

The spokesman said police had raided several training camps and hideouts and arrested 50 suspected members of the group, whose leader Rohana Wijeweera went underground after directing a failed revolution in 1971.

About 10,000 members were killed in the rebellion and scores, including Wijeweera, were jailed until 1977 when they were re-

leased under an amnesty after a big election victory by Mr. Jayawardene's ruling United National Party.

"There are over 2,000 men in the army with JVP connections. About 50 suspected JVP men who deserted the army were believed to have joined for weapons training. Others in service are spies or trying to induce soldiers to join the group," the spokesman said.

Weapons, bombs and explosive devices have been found in Janatha camps at Balangoda in southern province and Kandy in the central hills, he said.

Sri Lankan schoolchildren returned to their desks under police guard Tuesday amid a bomb scare, the latest consequence of last month's bloody car bomb massacre in Colombo.

Police ringed schools in the capital to stop cars parking outside and security guards searched vehicles and schoolbags as three million children returned to work after a break that saw an upsurge of bomb attacks and bloodshed on the island.

At least 400 people were killed during the month-long school break, in ethnic violence related to the four-year rebellion by Tamil guerrillas.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARI
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THE OLD HIDDEN-QUEEN TRICK

Neither vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ K 5 4 3
♥ K J 10 8 6 5
♦ 6 3
WEST EAST
♠ A Q 9 8 7 6 ♠ J 10 2
♥ 2 ♥ A Q 9 7 4
♦ 9 7 5 ♦ J 2
♣ 10 7 6 ♣ 6 3 2
SOUTH
♠ Void
♥ 3
♦ A K Q 10 8 4
♣ A K J 9 8 4
The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠
6 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
Opening lead: Two of ♠

To reap the full benefit of our sage advice, cover the South and West hands before deciding how you would conduct the defense from the East chair. Your partner leads the two of hearts. Is there a legitimate line to defeat the contract?

Your partner's opening lead marks declarer with a heart. From the bidding, you can assume that

declarer is 6-6 in the minors, although 6-5-1-1 with the ace of spades is a remote possibility. In either case, you can forget about your side scoring a spade trick to defeat the contract. And if your side can win a club trick, declarer is a prime candidate for the funny farm.

There is one legitimate chance to defeat the contract. If partner's three trumps are headed by the 10, you can win the opening lead and return a heart to promote a diamond trick for your side.

Is there a way to improve the odds? Yes, if declarer gets careless, and you might be able to tell him into a false sense of security. The initial step in your campaign is to win the first trick with the ace! That can't cost—there is nothing useful declarer can discard on the king of hearts. Now return the seven of hearts.

If partner has the ten of diamonds, your little bit of deception will have done no harm—the contract is going down no matter what. But if the cards lie as in the diagram, declarer might not realize the necessity of trumping high, and partner will get to overruff for the setting trick.